The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII........NO. 6992.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

THE TAX ON CHECKS AND MATCHES.

SPEECH OF MR. DAWES—REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT—BUT ONE REMEDY, RETRENCHMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The speech of Mr. Dawes in the House to-day showed diligent study and careful preparation. It was a warning to Congress, to the Administration, and to the Republican Party. From the moment Secretary Richardson proposed an increase of taxation in certain directions Mr. Dawes set himself against the proposition, and has undertaken it as his mission during the session to limit the expenditures authorized by Congress to a point where no further taxes will become necessary. This position has been steadily assailed by a few who desire to take advantage of the condition of the Treasury to procure a further issue of paper money. There is another class whose chief delight seems to be to devise some ingenious form of taxation. This class say that the attempt to reduce expenditures is all well enough, but to more taxation must we come at last. Very formidable forces are arrayed against reductions in special matters, as, for instance, in expenditures for public buildings, and for some time it has seemed that either some additional taxation must be resorted to, or that the Treasury will have to run as well as it can, trusting to a natural improvement of the revenues, and general prosperity of the country to keep it able to meet its obligations. Mr. Dawes' speech was called out by the opposition to his first position. It is in much the same tone as speeches by him on several memorable occasions. It furnishes, without doubt, some material for the opposition press and orators. It is received with cordial approval in hardly any quarter. His fault-finding with Congress has disturbed the feelings of a large number of his fellow-members. The noticeable points made by Mr. Dawes are the following:

The proposed repeal of the tax upon bank checks and matches will take from the Treasury $5,100,000. The revenue from bank checks is $1,600,000; from matches, $2,500,000. Should the law be repealed, the amount that must be refunded for bank checks which have already been purchased would make an aggregate amount of $5,100,000. The prospective national balance-sheet for the year ending next June stands thus: Total obligations of the Government, $393,846,000; total resources, $341,780,001, leaving a total deficit of $52,066,649. It is, however, possible to make very considerable reductions in the amount of the outstanding obligations. This may in part be attained by covering into the Treasury many of the permanent appropriations made for specific purposes. Among these are permanent appropriations for the payment of the army in 1871, appropriations for the volunteer service, for the payment of certain classes of pensions which have lapsed, and for old deficiencies in the Post Office Department. There are, however, considerable deficiencies to be reported. There are $1,000,000 in the Indian bill and $2,000,000 of miscellaneous deficiencies, including claims. There must also be provided $600,000 for the Southern Claims Commission, $2,000,000 for the British Mixed Commission, without counting the claims, from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, made against the General Government by the District of Columbia. Incidentally, Mr. Dawes seemed to intimate his belief that the District of Columbia has no claim upon the General Government for this sum, and that in view of the conditions of the act of Jan. 8, 1873, making the last appropriation, the General Treasury was under no obligation for the payment of this claim of $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. At the beginning of this fiscal year the Treasury had a balance of $60,000,000. At the year's close there will be but $10,000,000 in the Treasury, while during the year the public debt will have been increased $9,000,000. So small a surplus is inadequate to meet possible emergencies. The National Treasury would be liable at any moment to go to protest. There are, however, hopeful indications of increasing prosperity. The amount of Customs receipts for the last ten days is much in excess of the amount received for the corresponding period last year. The sale of postage stamps for the last quarter, not including official stamps, is eleven millions in excess of the amount sold during any previous quarter in the history of the Government. There are, however, causes for the present condition of the Treasury. The great reductions of taxes and Customs duties account for a very considerable portion of the dimunition of the revenue. The absolute repeal of certain taxes alone lost to the revenue last year $25,018,463. Reductions upon these articles and the free list in the Tariff bill have lessened the revenues by the total sum of $44,367,313. There are three possible remedies: First, increased taxation; second, a temporary loan; third, reduced expenditures. The last remedy alone is practicable. The United States have never increased taxation to defray the current expenditures. The people would be greatly disappointed if, as they are lifting themselves from an unparalleled depression, the burden of taxation should be increased.

There was one political allusion in the speech which will be taken up by the Democrats. The Government has had one experience in borrowing money to defray the current peace expense. It was in Democratic days, in 1858, when the loan of $20,000,000 was made by the Buchanan Administration, to meet a deficit in the ordinary expenditures of the Government in a time of peace. Those were the days of political "dry rot," when the Democratic Party was dying out. That Administration came into power with $19,500,000 in the Treasury and went out with a debt of $60,000,000 in a time of profound peace. The following was the statement given of the expenditures under the Administration of President Grant, over $100,000,000 for interest on the public debt and the amount regularly appropriated for the sinking fund. It is useless, said Mr. Dawes, to charge this increase of expenditure to the purchase of Alaska. The purchase was made nine years ago, and that Territory to-day yields an annual net revenue of $200,000.

Mr. Dawes thought economy possible in several particulars. He would discontinue the present custom of large permanent appropriations. He would modify the laws giving the Secretary of the Treasury large discretion for the refunding of duties improperly paid. He would abolish many Customs collection districts, and consolidate others. There are now thirty Customs collection districts where the receipts do not pay the expenses. He would abolish the office of Appraiser of Merchandise at many of the inland ports of entry, which is simply a sinecure. He would practice great economy in public works. He would discontinue grants of the public domain, and [illegible] giving to railroads an empire in the North, a zone in the middle, and principalities in the southern part of the country. He would consolidate the eight navy-yards into one. He would abolish the office of Pension Agent, and make pensions payable direct from Washington. There are now sixty-eight Pension Agents, whose salaries range from $9,000 to $18,000 a year, aggregating in fees and salaries $481,981. He thinks the same work could be done by the addition of $20,000 to the clerical force in Washington. He would reorganize the Treasury Department, increase the rates of postage upon bullion and articles of merchandise sent through the mails, and would discourage extravagant expenditures in the District of Columbia. Mr. Dawes in his proposals for reductions of expenditures was quite general, and did not present the items and the amounts by which he would recommend that the prospective deficit be prevented. He evidently hopes to cut off from the expenditures every item possible, and would seem to regard it better that some deficit should arise, so long as the Treasury drafts were preserved absolutely from protest, than that any taxes should be newly imposed or increased.

NEW SENATORS.

Judge Crozier, appointed by the Governor of Kansas to represent that State in the Senate, after the resignation of Alex. Caldwell, bid adieu to the Senate to-day, and the new Senator, Harvey, was sworn in, as was also H. R. R. Pease, of Mississippi, who fills the unexpired term of Gov. Ames. Senator Harvey is well received, and is regarded, from the reputation he brings, as a gain to the Senate over the Pomeroys and Caldwells that have been heretofore sent from Kansas.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The joint Select Committee of the Senate and House to inquire into the management of District of Columbia affairs, is preparing to begin work next week. Senator Boutwell, Chairman of the Senate Committee, will select a phonographer to-morrow or Saturday, and Judge Wilson, Chairman of the House Committee, will appoint the clerk.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The joint resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature, presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Patterson, of that State, asking the passage of the Civil Rights bill, recite that Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, have adopted resolutions deprecating the passage of the bill and, speaking for itself, the South Carolina Legislature expresses the hope that the bill will receive the sanction of Congress, as it will remove real grievances, secure rights now denied, and tend to promote peace and harmony among all citizens there. Mr. Patterson said the Democrats in the Legislature had voted with the Republicans for the resolution, the Civil Rights law in operation in that State having given satisfaction to all.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The Senate continued to-day the financial discussion in much the same direction and with as little result as yesterday. The bill which the committee intended as a measure of local relief for sections making a demand for more circulation, is becoming a test question as to whether or not there is to be inflation. This fact became apparent to-day, when Mr. Merrimon withdrew his amendment to insert $75,000,000 in place of $25,000,000, as the amount of currency to be withdrawn from New-England, and offered a substitute for the bill of the committee providing for the issue of $46,000,000 in national bank notes, in addition to the present amount, to be issued to national banks now organized, or to be hereafter organized. Senator Sherman, with charateristic perseverance in opposition to inflation, was the first to attack the substitute, and he appealed to Senators not to endanger the passage of the bill reported by the committee by tacking on the question of increase. The West, represented by Senators Ferry, of Michigan, and Logan, of Illinois, was not slow to enter the lists in support of Mr. Merrimon's substitute. The persistent efforts of the New-England Senators against Merrimon's first amendment to insert $75,000,000, impelled the West and South to make a new tack. Hence Merrimon's inflation substitute. The question has assumed such shape that the entire currency discussion is once more opened, and the end may be very distant. It seems quite unlikely now that any vote will be reached before the last of the week. Both the inflationists and anti-inflationists claim the Senate, and both parties are exerting their utmost strength. Something may occur, however, since the Senate is a very uncertain body in its work, that may change the issue entirely before the vote is taken.

THE ICE CROP.

WORK ON THE HUDSON—FAIR PROSPECT OF A FULL SUPPLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 12.—By the 1st of February last year the ice crop of the Hudson River, amounting to 1,408,500 tons, was snugly housed, and all fears of shortness for that season were dispelled. This year the harvesting is almost a month behind time, but, nevertheless, work has commenced with great earnestness, and now the crystal cakes are being cut and stored with astonishing rapidity. Information has been received from every ice-house on the river by telegrams, personal visits, and correspondence. At all of the houses the ice averages nine inches in thickness, with a little snow ice in the upper Hudson. The wages for men and boys are about the same as last year. The men get $1 75 per day, and the boys from 75 cents to $1 25 per day. Mr. Oren Dennett, the General Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Company, who has just returned from a tour of all the houses, states that by Saturday night fully one-half of the crop will be harvested, and that by one week from Saturday all the houses will be full. He states that now there are no fears whatever of a short crop. The Poughkeepsie Ice Company are hard at work filling their house here with good ice from the river, as is also the Morgan Lake Company. The ice crop of the Hudson will certainly be fully gathered. The statistics show that at the present time 8,180 men, 1,375 boys, 581 horses, and 41 steam engines are engaged in the work of the harvest. According to a close estimate, 756,000 cakes, or 94,500 tons, are stored daily.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—In the National Grange this morning, Mrs. Taylor, of South Carolina, was elected Pomona, in place of Mrs. Kelly, resigned, and Mrs. Moore, of Florida, was elected Flora, in place of Mrs. Abbott. E. R. Shankland was unanimously elected a member of the Executive Committee. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the grange in a body visited the Merchants' Exchange, by invitation, and were cordially received. Mr. W. M. Samuells, President of the Exchange, welcomed them in a short speech, and several grangers made brief remarks of a general character.

THE CALIFORNIA BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12.—The bribery investigation is still pending at Sacramento, but the evidence taken thus far utterly fails to connect Gov. Booth or any of his friends, or any person acting for him, with any bribe or offer of reward whatever to advance his interest in the Senatorial contest.

ALBANY.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Special legislation gained a triumph in the House to-day in the passage of Mr. Beebe's little bill, providing for the dissolution of the Harrowsburg Home. Messrs. Prince, Vedder, Petty, and others earnestly opposed the bill, and urged the arguments they employed against it when it was considered in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Beebe, from the tenor of his remarks, evidently seemed to regard all criticism of the bill as a personal outrage upon himself, and the consequence was that his speech in advocacy of the measure was characterized neither by good taste nor good temper. The opposition to the bill he was pleased to stigmatize as "venomous." The bill passed by a vote of 69 to 36, the Democrats almost to a man voting in the affirmative. The passage of the bill sets the ball of special legislation rolling, and it will no doubt gather as it rolls.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The proposed amendments to article 5 of the Constitution came up on third reading. The amendments give to the Governor of the State the appointment of the Attorney General, State Engineer, Superintendent of State Prisons, and a Superintendent of Public Works. The sixth and seventh sections of the amendment defining the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Public Works are as follows:

A Superintendent of Public Works shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and to hold his office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he was nominated and until his successor is appointed. He shall receive for his services a compensation to be fixed by law. He shall be required by law to give security for the faithful execution of his office, before entering upon the duties thereof. He shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals; and also of those relating to the construction and improvement of the canals, except so far as the execution of the laws relating to such construction or improvement shall be confided to the State Engineer and Surveyor. Subject to the control of the Legislature, he shall make the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. He may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require; but in case of removal of such Superintendent of Public Works from office, the Governor shall file with the Secretary of State a statement of the cause of such removal, and shall report such removal and the cause thereof to the Legislature at its next session.

The Superintendent of Public Works shall appoint not more than three Assistant Superintendents, whose duties shall be prescribed by him, subject to modification by the Legislature, and who shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law. They shall hold their office for three years, subject to suspension or removal by the Superintendent of Public Works, whenever in his judgment the public interest shall so require. Any vacancy in the office of any such Assistant Superintendent shall be filled, for the remainder of the term for which he was appointed, by the Superintendent of Public Works; but in case of the suspension or removal of any such Assistant Superintendent by him, he shall at once report to the Governor in writing the cause of such removal. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except Collectors of Tolls and those in the Department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, and be subject to suspension or removal by him.

Mr. Weed, speaking to a motion to recommit, vehemently opposed the passage of the amendment. It aimed, he said, at taking a power from the people which they had not abused. It was undemocratic, and tended toward centralization. To concentrate so much power in the hands of the Governor was unsafe. Mr. Batcheller, while not committing himself to the support of the measure, believed that it was not right on the part of the Legislature to forestall the action of the people. It was but right and just that the people should have a voice in the matter. With them it should rest to adopt the amendment or to reject it. Mr. Badger thought that the vote of the people on the Judiciary article sufficiently indicated their wishes on the subject. Mr. C. S. Spencer said that every member who was opposed to the measure was bound by his oath to vote against it. In the interest of the Republican Party he hoped that his Republican colleagues would not put themselves on record as favoring a measure which sought to denude the people of power. The history of the Republican Party proved that it has always favored giving increased powers to the people, and he trusted it was not going to prove false to its record. Mr. Alvord held that the form of Republican government that was safest and best for the people was that which conferred the most absolute powers on the Chief Executive. Mr. Prince called attention to the fact that this, as well as the other amendments, was the result of the labors of a commission in which both political parties were represented by their ablest and most distinguished men. The article provides ample checks on the officers to be appointed by the Governor, and the fears expressed that they were likely to abuse their powers were chimerical. In his opinion it was the plain and imperative duty of the Legislature to submit the article to the people for their verdict. Mr. Beebe was opposed to conferring any additional powers on the Governor. He did not believe there was any monopoly of virtue in the Executive Chamber. Many of the appointments made by the present Governor and his predecessors were open to just objection. The Legislature was elected with direct reference to this question, and was bound to express its opinion upon it. The debate continued till the time of recess, when the question was still left unsettled.

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT IN CIVIL ACTIONS.

Mr. Colahan, of Kings, intends to introduce a bill repealing all laws of this State authorizing arrest and bail or imprisonment as a provisional remedy in a civil action as to all causes of action to arise after the passage of the act. It is provided that the act shall not affect any criminal proceeding by indictment and trial, and the infliction of penalties for causes allowed by law. The second section provides that contempt may be punished by fine and imprisonment, but the person imprisoned for contempt may, after the lapse of ten days, apply to a Judge for his discharge, and obtain an order for the opposite party to show cause why his application should not be granted. If no cause can be shown the prisoner shall be discharged. The third section provides that in case the petition shall contain allegations raising an issue as to the facts set forth in the commitment, the court shall award such issue to be tried by a jury. According to the fourth section, if the legality of the commitment be controverted, the issue of law shall be held by two Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Justice allowing such commitment. The fourth section provides that in case the commitment shall be for contempt in nonpayment of any sum of money ordered by the court to be paid in a civil action, the person so committed may, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, make application to the court to be examined on oath touching his property, and if it should appear that he is not in a position to pay the fine, he shall be discharged on making an assignment of his property, exempt from execution, to abide the final issue of the proceeding.

CANAL TOLLS.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Cole called from the table the concurrent resolution concerning the recommendation of the Canal Board that the present toll-sheet of the canals be continued for the coming year. After a long and tedious debate the matter was laid on the table. It will be remembered that in 1852 it was enacted that the canal tolls should not be reduced without the consent of the Legislature. In 1870 the Canal Board reduced the tolls in certain articles fifty per cent. below the rates of 1852, and each year since then the Legislature has had to concur in the reduction. This year it will again be necessary to confirm the action of the board.

WORK ON THE NEW CAPITOL.

Senator Jacobs offered a resolution pledging the Senate to appropriate at some future date at least $100,000 for the employment of stone-cutters on the new Capitol. After the usual buncombe debate regarding the wants of the working men and the Senate's desire to help them out of their difficulties, the resolution was adopted. Senators Wood, Lowery, and Selkreg spoke in opposition to the measure. Senator Woodin favored it, and spoke at length in its support.

DISQUALIFICATION OF JUDGES.

An important bill presented by Senator Parmenter provides that no Judge of the Court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme Court of this State shall be incompetent, or disqualified to sit in, or to determine, as such, any cause or action, or to hear or to determine as such any motion, matter, or proceeding, for the reason that he shall hold, or own individually, or as a trustee, or otherwise, stock, or be interested in stock, of any corporation, which is or shall be a party to or interested in such cause or proceeding, or for the reason that he is, or shall be related to any stockholder in, or officer of such corporation.

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

A bill introduced by Senator Gross provides that the New-York Elevated Railroad Company be authorized to construct an elevated railroad of one or more tracks from the southern end of its present track to the East River, at or near Whitehall street; thence through the easterly part of the City, and east of the easterly line of Broadway and Fourth avenue, to the Harlem River; thence to the main line of the company's route on or west of Ninth avenue; also from its present track at some point between North Moore street and Spring street to Broadway; also from its present track at some point between Barrow street and West Thirteenth street to Broadway; also from its main lines to the Grand Central Depot; also to the Central Park at such points as shall best accommodate the traveling public, but no more than three approaches shall be made thereto. The bill further provides that the main supporting columns along all streets and avenues shall be placed in the curbstone line of the sidewalk, where that is practicable. In places north of Ninety-ninth street, the track may be less than fourteen feet above the street, or on or below the surface of the earth, where the ground is high, and upon substantial trestle bridges where the ground is low. At all other places the track shall be not less than fourteen feet above the surface of the street. The company may demand from each passenger on its railroad fare not exceeding ten cents for any distance of five miles or less, and not exceeding two cents for each mile in addition thereto.

AMENDING THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Senator Woodin introduced a bill entitled "An act to provide for the discharge of judgments against persons discharged under the Bankrupt law." It provides that any person discharged from his debts, pursuant to the act of Congress commonly known as the Bankrupt act, passed March 2, 1867, may apply to any court of record in which a judgment shall have been entered against him for the discharge thereof of record; and, if it shall appear to the court that he has thus been discharged from the payment of such judgment, the court may order and direct that such judgment be discharged and satisfied of record, and thereupon the clerk of the court shall enter such satisfaction thereof. Provided that no such application shall be made or order granted without the written consent of the judgment creditor, unless eight days' notice of such intended application, stating the purpose and ground thereof, shall have been served in the manner provided for the service of notices in civil actions upon the creditor whose judgment is sought thereby to be satisfied of record, who may appear to be heard upon the application or upon the altering of record. And any application to thus satisfy a judgment of the Supreme Court shall be made in the county where such judgment is entered, or in any adjoining county.

FIRE ESCAPES.

An important bill, introduced by Senator Middleton, provides for furnishing by hotel-keepers and owners of tenements a means of escape in case of fire. By its provisions it is made the duty of every hotel-keeper and owner of a tenement house to furnish every sleeping-room or apartment above the first floor with a practical fire-escape that shall enable any person to reach the ground from such room, and to keep the same, together with printed instructions for its use, in a convenient and accessible place, and any hotel-keeper who fails to comply with the act is prohibited from recovering from any traveler or guest any charge whatever, and any tenement-house keeper neglecting the same is not entitled to recover any rent from his tenants.

SENATE NOTES.

A resolution of Senator Jacobs rescinding the resolution of 1871, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition, was passed without a dissenting vote. Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, reported adversely to the bill for the payment of the claims of Anthony J. Bleecker, A. H. Muller, and Cortland Palmer, against the City of New-York. The report was agreed to by the Senate. The President this morning announced as the Special Committee, to inquire into the charge made by a Brooklyn paper against Senator Coe, Messrs. Lowery, Kellogg, and Dayton.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Railroads gave a hearing to-day to those who favor the bill authorizing the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad to extend its tracks. The opponents of the proposed extension will be heard on Thursday. The Committee on Cities will commence the investigation into the New-York Street-cleaning Department on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE EMIGRANT HEAD-MONEY BILL.

Almost the entire Emigration Commission are here, championing the bill increasing the head money of emigrants from $1 50 to $2. The memorial presented at the meeting of the Committee of Commerce and Navigation this evening, on the part of the steam-ship companies, charges the commission with mismanagement and gross extravagance. It is shown that fully one-third of the money accruing from the impost is expended on salaries. Mr. Wakeman addressed the committee in opposition to the proposed increase, and urged that it was a ruinous policy to lay any further load upon the already overburdened commerce of the City of New-York. Mr. Wakeman also called attention to illegal expenditures by the Commissioners, including an appropriation of $40,000 for a Roman Catholic Church on Ward's Island.

THE STREET-CLEANING BILL.

The Scavengers' bill, which proposes to take from the Mayor of New-York the power to license scavengers and transfer that power to the Board of Health, was considered before the Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon. Austin Leake argued in favor of the bill, saying he lived in a street through which many of the scavengers' carts passed, and the people of New-York have experienced great annoyance from the careless manner of carrying the filth in wooden carts. This bill proposes that iron or copper tanks be used. Counselor Waehner argued in opposition to the bill, claiming that no complaints had been made, and it would be childish to repeal the present law after only one year's trial. Assemblyman Blumenthal said many poor people had been imposed upon by an odorless company in New-York. The people are satisfied with the present management, which was under the control of the Mayor.

THE LOWELL MURDER TRIAL.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 12.—The trial of Lowell for the murder of his wife was resumed this morning. Mrs. Clark, who helped to make the dress found with the remains, identified it as belonging to Mrs. Lowell, and also testified to difficulties between Lowell and his wife, and on one occasion he locked her up in his room. Some articles of jewelry found in possession of Lowell after his arrest were also identified as belonging to his wife. Mrs. Sarah E. Burton, mother of Mrs. Lowell, testified to the marriage of her daughter to Lowell about seven years ago.

DEATH OF JUDGE R. C. HORD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Judge R. C. Hord, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, died last night of dropsy of the heart, after a protracted illness. He was President of the Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railroad, and was widely known.

THE WISCONSIN BISHOPRIC.

A STORMY SESSION OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12.—After a heated debate on the nomination of Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, for the vacant Bishopric of the Wisconsin Diocese, last night, the convention adjourned till morning. Rev. Dr. Kemper refused to be a candidate, and warmly supported Hoffman. The opponents of the latter asserted he was suffering from disease of the throat, and unable to fulfill the duties of the office, and had been provided with a charge in Philadelphia in direct reference to this disease. Rev. Mr. Vermilye repeated the assertion, and, Rev. Mr. Byllesby interrupting him, he grew warm, and said that no gentleman interrupted a speaker. He said that the letter signed by six clergymen against Dr. De Koven contained falsehoods, and the signers knew it. [Sensation and cries of "Order!"] Rev. Mr. McGoffin thought the scene was disgraceful. After much confusion an adjournment was effected. Early this morning a caucus was held by the laity, who came to a general understanding to resist the nomination of the clergy, if it should be De Koven. In calling the council to order this morning, Dr. Ashley wanted delegates to remember they were here as representatives of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the land, and were to honor or disgrace it as they chose; that reporters would send east their words; that the recording angel would proclaim those words before the universe, to their infinite shame and everlasting disgrace or to their honor. Dr. Everhart, in a long speech, advocated his nominee, hinted at Hoffman's physical inability, and nominated Rev. James De Koven, Warden of Racine College. Rev. Dr. Falk seconded the nomination. He referred to the charges against De Koven, and said the situation was not dangerous in its Romanizing tendencies. De Koven asked only the young people to confess to him, and did not use candles, crucifix, or wafers. He gave a long history of De Koven's noble work in missions and charities. Of 100 graduates from Racine College under De Koven, but two had gone into the Roman Church, and two to other denominations. Of the first two, one was influenced by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, of New-York. Dr. Adams interrupted: "Dr. Thompson not being present, I ask the name of that young man." Dr. Falk could not remember. Dr. Adams said it was sometimes convenient not to remember, and would ask De Koven for the name. De Koven said the young man in question had not been influenced by Dr. Thompson, so far as he knew. Rev. Mr. Wilkinson said the insinuation about Hoffman's throat was sprung on the house last night. He had telegraphed to Richard S. Smith, of Philadelphia, for the facts, and had received this answer: "Dr. Hoffman has officiated in his church without intermission throughout the Winter. The report you mention is false." Rev. Mr. Park made a personal explanation. He said the signing of his name to the charges against Dr. De Koven was unauthorized, [applause and hisses,] but he could not approve of Dr. De Koven. The whole business was disgraceful. The late bishop was not dead two weeks before he was buttonholed to vote for De Koven. He could tell Dr. Vermilye, who talked about falsehood, that there had been falsehood on the other side. He referred to the interview of the Chicago *Times* reporter with Dr. De Koven and his friend, which was a shame to the church. The whole church in the East was scandalized by it. ["Hear! hear!"] May God forgive their transgressions. [Cries of "Amen," cheers, and hisses.] It was a disgrace. Rev. Dr. Spaulding got excited, and charged the Hoffman party with prejudice and misstatements, and said: "God forgive those who accused Dr. De Koven with wire-pulling." He said the Chicago *Times* interview was forced on Dr. De Koven, and then referred to the circular against Dr. De Koven signed by six clergymen, and said it was written for political effect, and he could prove it. He then read a letter signed by four students and candidates for orders. The letter stated that Rev. Dr. Egar had told the students he wrote the circular for political intrigue; that it was an exaggeration to influence the laity against Dr. De Koven. Dr. Egar called for the students to be brought before the council. A long and hot debate then ensued, in which personalities were freely indulged in, after which Dr. De Koven claimed an hour in which to clear himself of the charges. It was finally decided to give him from 8 to 9 to-night, and then the convention adjourned till afternoon.

The entire afternoon was taken up with wrangling over the statements made against Dr. De Koven. Rev. Mr. Martin was afraid the spirit of God was not present. The whole city and the whole country were laughing at them. They presented such a spectacle as had never been seen on the face of the earth. If a man wants to talk ill of his neighbor, all he needs to do is to be elected to a Church Council. Dr. Adams said: "I call the gentleman to order!" [Confusion and rapping of Chairman's hammer.] Rev. Mr. Martin retorted, "You have had the floor a thousand times." [Commotion.] He continued his remarks, saying if this thing goes on, the disgusted delegates will go home. He was instructed to say that half the delegates would leave in the morning. It seemed to be a trap to keep discussion going till the lay delegates left. Dr. Adams jumped to his feet, amid cries of "Question!" Dr. Adams refused to give up the floor. [Applause and hisses.] He then made a long speech. At its conclusion, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson proposed reading a letter he had received from Dr. De Koven. The latter protested, and finally read the letter himself, stating that Mr. Wilkinson had abused his confidence. The gentleman referred to said the only point he wanted to make was that De Koven avowed in his belief in the presence of the Divine body of the Lord Christ in the elements of the sacrament. Dr. De Koven said he wanted the whole of the sentence, and read the remainder, it being: "And not confined to the element." Dr. De Koven remarked: "This makes the difference." Rev. Mr. Wilkinson retorted: "Oh, it does, does it?" He said Dr. De Koven had told him the only reason he did not light candles on the altar was that he did not dare. A lay delegate said the Bishop of Wisconsin had used lighted candles before, and so had Dr. Hoffman. A bitter discussion followed, with charges and denials. Wilkinson said De Koven had given to a young man, now in a Jesuit college, a Popish book, and had signed himself as Father De Koven. Flat denials and charges of falsehoods immediately passed, amid storms of hisses. Dr. Adams attacked De Koven in a very bitter address, and De Koven followed in an eloquent speech, giving his theological views. He said the use of lights, vestments, and incense does not signify transubstantiation. He denied using them, except in one instance. He added that his ritual was not so high as that of Trinity Church, New-York, and not higher than Dr. Hoffman's. He then took up the question of the confessional, saying he held confession only when voluntarily offered. He believed priests could not pardon sins; denied the charges as to invocation of saints, and believed it right to pray for the dead. The charges against him, he concluded, were made for effect. His speech closed amid great applause.

VERDICT OF WILLFUL MURDER.

NORWICH, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury, concerning the killing of John Youngs, declares that Youngs came to his death at the hands of Albert Holmes, and that the killing was willing, malicious, and of malice aforethought, or murder. Holmes is in jail, and has confessed the deed.

FUNERAL OF LATE BISHOP GUIGUES AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—The funeral of the late Right Rev. Joseph Eugene Bruno Guigues, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Ottawa, took place this morning with imposing ceremonies. The procession included various national and religious societies, members of the Cabinet, Municipal Council, County Council, the different professions, and an immense number of prominent citizens of all religious denominations. The body, in a sitting posture, was dressed in full Episcopal robes, and carried by eight priests on an open bier. Ten bands of music performed funeral dirges. Stores were closed, and many of them draped in mourning. A vast concourse of people from the city and surrounding country witnessed the ceremonies.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND SWINDLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, in the matter of the suit brought by the same gentlemen referred to in a dispatch to THE TIMES two days ago, the injunction clause in the bill of equity preventing officers of the Franklin Savings Fund from making any transfers or conveyances of property, will come up for argument. All the defendants of the bogus concern have been notified of this hearing, and have already engaged distinguished counsel. Notification has also been given by the opposite counsel before the hearing alluded to that amendments to the bill in equity will be filed, as he is desirous of bringing in all the depositors in the case, as follows: "That the complainants bring their bill of complaint against these individual parties as well for themselves as for all others being depositors of money in the Franklin Savings Fund Society, and having like interests with complainants in the premises, who may desire to become parties to this proceeding, and contribute to the expenses thereof." Also the following additional prayer for special relief: "And your orators further pray that the Assignee or the Trustee of the said, The Franklin Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, bankrupt, may, when appointed, be permitted to be a party complainant hereto, and that your honors will, upon final hearing, adjudge and decree that the said respondents may account to and with your orators, and with such Assignee or Trustee, for and in respect of all moneys and property of said corporation, and all their dealings and actions with said corporation, and pay over to them or such Assignee or Trustee, the sum which may appear to be due by them, by reason of the premises, and that all property held or controlled by said respondents to or for the use of said corporation belongs to said corporation, and that they, the said respondents, do and shall convey the same and every part thereof accordingly." The above provision will have a tendency to make the legal operations against the swindling officers general instead of special, and it will have the effect of forcing them to reconvey their property, and the profits thereof fraudulently received, for the benefit of the poor depositors. It is ascertained on good authority that Cyrus Cadwallader and his fellow-criminals are already greatly frightened, and that they have made many indirect overtures for a compromise. There is a celebrated case known as the "Manual Labor Savings Bank case," in which a Dr. Dyott was prosecuted, and which in its practical bearings is similar to the Franklin matter. In that case, a trial took place in 1839 upon a criminal charge of fraud. The indictment contained eleven counts, in which Dr. Dyott was charged with conveying to relatives and other interested parties about $500,000 worth of property. After a long trial, exciting great public interest all the time, the accused was found guilty upon all the counts, although he had the assistance of the most eminent counsel in the country. In regard to the results of this case and its legal significance, it is said by prominent lawyers that the present affair of the Franklin Fund is infinitely worse in its effects, and much easier to dispose of from the open and glaring character of the frauds and the larger number of interested parties concerned.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF FORFEITURES, PENALTIES, AND SETTLEMENTS—WHO PAID AND WHO RECEIVED THEM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the House of Representatives to-day, in response to a resolution calling for a statement of the amount of money paid from March 1, 1869, to Nov. 3, 1873, by any person or persons in settlement of suits, judgments, or claims, made by, or in behalf of the United States for violation of the Revenue laws at Boston and New-York. The statement accompanying the letter gives about 3,500 cases in New-York, the names of the delinquents, the amount of the indebtedness, and the names of the informers with the amount awarded to them and to the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer, &c. The indebtedness, for the greater part, in the individual cases, are small, ranging from $20 to $1,000. Some of the largest sums, together with the names of the delinquents are as follows: Julius Borr, $41,346; Emanuel Hoffman, $36,751; Peter J. Sturgis, $10,000; J. G. O. Gemmans, $10,000; J. M. Mayuga, $12,250; G. W. Wylie and C. Krenals, $15,000; M. and E. O. Saloman, $12,000; L. S. Amisink, $39,710; S. Cora, $10,500; Solomon Townsend and others, $33,748; A. S. Rosenbaum, $14,500; N. H. Swift and others, $9,000; Joseph V. Ontoira and others, $50,000; R. Barker and G. W. Weld, $75,000; J. R. Nowlinge and others, $25,000.

P. G. Jayne is stated as the informer in the above cases, and as receiving in the aggregate $93,000, in addition to at least $10,000 in smaller cases.

Apart from these, is the statement of the delinquency of Phelps, Dodge & Co., namely, $271,017. The costs and expenses of recovery were $8,145. Jayne, as informer in this case, received $65,718, and the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer each one-third of that sum, or $21,906.

These officers in all similar cases, receiving one-third as much as the informer. Frank E. Howe and George Browne, among other items, received $7,304 from the delinquency of Charles M. Cosgrove; and Frank E. Howe, C. M. Brackett, and G. Rogers received $7,264 from the delinquency of Augustus Downing & Co., the indebtedness being about $60,000. The gross proceeds were $4,210,301 77. Duties, $222,774 71; costs and expenses, $234,104 31; net amount covered into the Treasury, $3,753,512 75. The Collector received $407,245 97; Naval Officer, $324,058 64; Surveyor, $391,213 61; informers, $716,248 04; total amount distributed, $1,838,766 26; United States' share remaining in the Treasury, $1,914,746 49. The Secretary of the Treasury also transmits a statement of fines, penalties, and forfeitures in the District of Boston and Charlestown from March 1, 1869, to Nov. 3, 1873. Among the larger cases are the following: S. A. Way, $100,000, of which B. G. Jayne, as informer, received $23,925; Richard Baker and others, $100,000, and Richard Baker, Jr., and others, $200,000, N. W. Bingham, B. G. Jayne, and R. M. Kimball, as informers, receiving $72,743. The gross proceeds were $652,092 80; duties, $21,831 32; costs and expenses, $21,660 25; the net amount covered into the Treasury, $609,401 23. The Collector received $50,816 40; the Naval Officer, $80,817 74; the Surveyor, $50,817 60; informers, $152,798 18; total amount distributed, $305,249 92; the United States' share remaining in the Treasury, $304,151 31.

THE COLEMAN CASE.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12.—The case of W. D. Coleman, defaulting Clerk of the Board of Public Works and of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was called in the Police Court this morning, but his physician reporting him unfit to appear, a further postponement was ordered. A joint committee of the Legislature was appointed to investigate the defalcation in the office of the Commissioners of the sinking fund and all matters connected therewith. The committee have been given power to send for persons and papers.

It is said that Gov. Kemper expresses his determination not to countenance the patronizing of faro banks by officers of the State Government.

TRIAL OF A WIFE MURDERER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The trial of Michael McKeon, civil engineer, for the murder of his wife, occupied the Superior Court all day. The principal witness for the prosecution is the daughter of the prisoner, aged six years, who is a bright, intelligent child, and who stood cross-examination all the afternoon without varying from the statement made before the Coroner. The court-room was crowded, a large portion of the audience being ladies.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

TWO CONSERVATIVES RETURNED FROM THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Lord George F. Hamilton and Mr. Cooper, Conservatives, have been elected to Parliament for the County of Middlesex by overwhelming majorities. The county was last represented by a Conservative and a Liberal.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—There is considerable speculation as to whether Mr. Disraeli or the Earl of Derby will become Premier.

FRANCE.

DINNER BY THE WASHINGTON CLUB TO JOHN MEREDITH READ.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A dinner was given last evening by the Washington Club to Hon. John Meredith Read, Jr., late Consul General of the United States in this city, who is about to leave for Athens to assume his duties as Minister to Greece; Hon. E. B. Washburne, the American Minister; Mr. Wickham Hoffman, Secretary of Legation; Mr. A. T. A. Torbert, Mr. Read's successor here; Hon. J. R. Partridge, American Minister to Brazil, who is now traveling in Europe, and several other prominent Americans were present and made speeches.

M. ROUHER ADVOCATES A PLEBISCITE—ILLNESS OF M. SCHNEIDER.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A letter from M. Rouher is published, advocating a *plebiscite*, to decide between the Empire and the Republic, when President MacMahon's term expires.

M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif under the late Emperor, has had a stroke of apoplexy.

AUSTRIA.

THE EMPEROR GONE TO ST. PETERSBURG.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—His Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph left here last evening for St. Petersburg, on a visit to the Czar.

ITALY.

ILLNESS OF CARDINALS.

ROME, Feb. 12.—Cardinals Antonelli, Capalti, and Tarquini are seriously ill. The last mentioned is one of the Cardinals recently appointed by the Pope.

THE GALE IN IRELAND.

WRECKS REPORTED ON THE COAST—ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The gale which prevailed yesterday off the south-west coast of Ireland continues to-day, and is accompanied by snow.

The German bark Hercules has been wrecked, and eleven of the crew perished.

The American schooner Hartstene, Capt. Dunham, from Liverpool, via Beaumaris, for Tybee, is ashore on the Irish coast off Ballycotton.

END OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE BRITISH TROOPS PREPARING TO RETURN HOME.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The correspondent of the London *Times* with the Ashantee Expedition, in his dispatch announcing the successful termination of the war, says Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley has made arrangements for himself and his white troops to leave the Gold Coast for England on the 1st of March.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

LISBON, Feb. 12.—The mail steamer from South America reports that the yellow fever continues unabated in Rio, and the cholera is raging with great violence in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Thousands of people had fled from those cities.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN.

PART OF THE ROAD TO BE REOPENED—DISTRESS AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 12.—The New-Jersey Railroad troubles have at last been partially settled by Commodore Stockton perfecting arrangements with the Tuckerton Railroad Company to commence business at once. Unfortunately the entire line will not be operated, but only the Pemberton and New-York Branch, between Whiting's Junction and Pemberton Junction, making connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at New-Lisbon and Pemberton Junction. Waretown Railroad, extending from Toms River to Waretown Junction, has been leased by the Tuckerton Railroad Company also. By this consolidation two important branches of the lately-closed New-Jersey Southern have been opened to Philadelphia and New-York. The impression exists among railroad men that the entire line will be running in a couple of weeks at the furthest, inasmuch as Jay Gould has consented to take that portion of the road now idle. It is said that bondholders object to this arrangement, but authorities whose information may be relied upon assert that Gould will succeed in his purpose. The liabilities of the bankrupt company are now placed at $1,200,000. The strikers still remain belligerent, and are determined that no trains shall be run until they receive some guarantee for the money due them. Gould proposes, if the bondholders will turn the road over to him, to issue scrip redeemable after the road becomes profitable, which will not be before next Summer. The employes can sell the paper, and thus relieve their pressing necessities.

Reports have reached here that the utmost destitution prevails in the region of country of which the New-Jersey Southern is the outlet. The inhabitants of Tuckerton and towns adjacent are reported to be without the necessities of life, and the stores have closed by reason of an exhaustion of stock. Petitions have been sent to Gov. Parker, praying that some speedy measures be taken to alleviate the sad condition of the people.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Marietta, Ohio, Tuesday night, destroyed the factory of the Marietta Chair Company. The estimated loss is $45,000; insurance, $15,000.

A special dispatch to the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Chronicle*, from Connellsville, in that State, says that a fire occurred at New-Haven, opposite Connellsville, about 10:30 this morning. A mill, dry-house, dwelling, and stables belonging to Nicol & Kaines and Nickels and Calhoun, were destroyed. Loss about $13,500; insured for about one-half that amount.

The fire in the European and North American Railway Company's brick block on Exchange street, Bangor, Me., on Wednesday night, burned the roof and the interior of the building down to the second floor. The books and papers were mostly saved from the offices. A grocer lost $600 or $700 worth of goods, and a steam engine and machine shop was damaged $2,000 to $3,000. The building is owned by the company, and is insured for $10,000 in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, which will nearly cover their loss. The night was extremely cold, and the firemen had their feet, hands, and faces frozen. Several were badly injured by the fall of a heavy wooden gutter.

THE SAN FRANCISCO NEWSPAPER QUARREL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The De Young Brothers, of the *Chronicle*, have been placed under bonds in the sum of $5,000 each to keep the peace as toward B. F. Napthaly, editor of the *Sun*.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

MEETING OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—MEASURES ADOPTED TO ALLEVIATE THE SUFFERINGS OF THE NEEDY.

The members of the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday held a public meeting in the large hall of the Exchange to take action in reference to the present demands of the distressed and unemployed people of this City for public relief. There was a full attendance of members. The President of the Exchange, Mr. Franklin Edson, occupied his seat on the platform, and was accompanied by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, Rev. L. M. Pease, of the Howard Mission, and Rev. Heber Newton. In the course of the proceedings a letter from Rev. Mr. Montgomery was read explaining and regretting his absence. President Edson called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock, explaining the object of the gathering, and said that in order to enable the members to act understandingly in this matter, a number of gentlemen well informed on the subject had been invited to address them. He then introduced Rev. John Hall, D. D., who said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have no particular knowledge on this subject that is not within the reach of every gentleman in the City, nor have I any special wisdom to suggest a system that had better be adopted. In the early part of this Winter we were threatened with a panic on the subject of want nearly as alarming as the panic in commercial circles. Measures were proposed for relief on a large scale, the very discussion of which attracted to the City many persons who otherwise would have taken care of themselves in the country. We must take care that we do not repeat this hazardous proceeding by any public action, more particularly at this moment, when the worst, I think, has been reached, and when things must rapidly improve. It appears to me that the machinery of benevolence in this City is sufficiently extended already, and I should regard it as a public calamity if it were enlarged. The channels are cut and open, and all that can be required is a sufficiently large current to flow in them, and to flow into the proper quarter. I would even go to the length of adding that enough flows already in these channels—if it could be confined to those who have just claims on benevolence. It would appear to me to be wise for this body, assuming that you propose to give some pecuniary aid, to appoint a committee from among yourselves to examine the existing agencies and determine which of them you can use with most advantage. It will be good for the members of the committee, and not bad for the charities. There is a further suggestion I would respectfully make, namely, that you employ all you can even though it be at some inconvenience. Better to let a hundred dollars go in that way to men under your own eyes than to cut some off, save the money, and give it as a subscription. So, the ladies at home might have a hint from you that you would honor any bills for seamstresses, if not in making up new things, at least in that necessary work of revising old garments, which ladies so well understand. [Applause.] Nearly every house has some relations with poor families from among which persons may be selected as charwomen, porters, errand-boys, and so forth. Look them up for yourselves and aid them where it is wanted. And above all things keep up a cheerful tone; in my opinion, formed on such experience as a working clergyman has, and his opportunities of observation, and on the returns made by public institutions, there is no real cause for alarm. To show you the grounds on which I rest the more cheerful view of things, let me give you a classification of the poor as they present themselves to my views. There are, first of all, the paupers, criminals, and unfortunates, a very infelicitous grouping, which I hope will be amended, for whom the Commissioners of Charities and Correction provide at the rate of nearly a million and a quarter a year. If insufficient, under proper management this can be increased easily. The Commissioners report that they now give outdoor relief to over 20,000 persons. Secondly, we have the class of emigrants who have not yet been five years in the country, who themselves provide a fund for their care as they come, and for whom the Commissioners of Emigration provide at the rate of half a million a year. Then, we have, thirdly, men out of employment because trade organizations, with which they have voluntarily associated themselves, do not sanction their working, except on conditions to which employers demur. I pity the wives and children of these men; but I, for one, do not feel the force of these men's claims for public relief. [Applause.] Nor do I believe that any considerable number of American workmen will sustain their claim for public aid. [Applause.] But I have had a man ask me for fifty cents who candidly told me he could not and would not work for less than $5 a day. Then there remains a fourth class—the respectable poor—not included in any of these, and eminently deserving of sympathy in their difficulties. But the respectable poor will be found in some one or other of the churches, and I hold it to be the duty of the churches to take care of them and keep them in the churches. [Applause.] Most of them do, and it is wise policy to keep them in such connections, and to aid them in such channels, for many obvious reasons. Now, if it be said that any portion of the population still remains unnoticed in this classification, I call your attention to the fact that there are in this City, according to published statistics, which have not been contradicted, 315 organized charitable and religious societies, receiving and disbursing two and a half millions. An examination of these will furnish information as to agencies through which to give aid with wisdom and real usefulness. It will be apparent that I do not take so gloomy a view of things as some do. When I remember that the functions of government are not to find employment for the people, and that the attempt has always been mischievous; that we demoralize a population when we invite its members to become dependent; that there are certain natural motives to thrift, economy, and forethought which we should not weaken; that there is so large a proportion of the country's wealth as $150,000,000 in our savings banks belonging to the working people; that the number employed in trade industries in New-York is under 150,000, I cannot realize that three months' diminished employment should create any appalling necessity, and I should deprecate any action that would leave a residuum of permanent dependence. [Applause.] When you give, therefore, gentlemen, let it be as generously as you will—for I never knew any one to be permanently injured by giving too much—but let it be given with a true idea of the facts of the case, for I have known many permanently injured by too much receiving. [Applause.]

Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, was the next speaker. He expressed views somewhat at variance with those of Rev. Dr. Hall, in reference to the actual amount of poverty prevailing in the City, but was in accord with him as to the disadvantages which would result from the setting on foot of any new forms of distribution of the amounts to be raised.

At the close of his remarks, the President asked what would be the pleasure of the meeting.

Mr. Orr, a member, moved the appointment by the Chair of a committee of fifteen, empowered to solicit subscriptions or donations from the members, and distribute such contributions among such charitable organizations as they might, after due consideration, select as the most effective in carrying out the instructions and objects of the meeting. He expressed the opinion that the real deserving poor were also the most modest in making known their real condition of suffering, and that these could not be reached through the charitable institutions named by Rev. Dr. Hall, but could be most effectually aided through the medium of the private institutions. It was this class which was most in need of being reached by such efforts as were proposed here, and he hoped this meeting would take practical and effective steps in the measures they contemplate.

Rev. L. M. Pease was then called upon to address the Exchange. He said he had had an experience of twenty-three years among the poor, and he had hoped to be able to find opportunity to collate a few facts and figures on the subject to present to the meeting. But he had not had time since he was invited to be present, for he had been among the poor since early morning, and had but just left them to come here. He was engaged in this enterprise with the poor in 1855 and 1857. This Exchange, no doubt, recollected those years as distinctly as he did, but what the poor passed through then was very distinct in his memory. The first class of the poor to be dealt with now is the homeless poor—the floating population of New-York. He agreed with Dr. Hall that there was abundant provision for this class. The class for whom no provision is made is the poor in families. The Howard Mission has now upon its register 425 families, with whom they were well acquainted, and of whose real poverty they were aware, and who were aided regularly by the Mission, and the number of these families was increasing every day. Mr. Pease closed by citing numerous instances of suffering and starvation that had come under his observation, and stated that the best class of poor were those who had not yet made known their wants.

Mr. Steers, a member, moved to amend the motion of Mr. Orr by making the committee five in number, instead of fifteen. He thought large bodies moved slowly, and that five persons could be more active in co-operation than a larger number.

Mr. Orr explained that he was only following out a custom of the Exchange by designating fifteen members, so that each branch of trade represented by the Exchange might also be represented in this work.

The amendment was lost, and the original motion was adopted unanimously.

Rev. Heber Newton then addressed the assemblage briefly, at the close of which the Chairman announced the following members to serve on the committee: A. E. Orr, J. H. McCulloh, James N. Kell, Harry W. Smith, Alex. Bownell, Edward Hincken, Wm. Blanchard, E. R. Livermore, A. E. Kent, J. H. Krake, Zophar Mills, Chas. R. Hickox, Geo. D. Cragan, L. B. Shaw, E. H. Tompkins.

The meeting then adjourned.

A DARING OUTRAGE.

Edward Smith, a hardened looking fellow, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of highway robbery. The facts of the case show that it was a desperate and reckless attempt of a thorough ruffian to obtain money at all hazards. The complainant, a decently-attired and modest-looking girl named Maria Huntingdon, told the following story: On Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, she was passing down Grand street to call on a friend, and just as she entered the hall door she was seized by the prisoner, who caught her by the throat and knocked her down, and then proceeded to rifle her pocket. She has been out of work for some time, and her pocket-book only contained $1 50, but this being her all she fought desperately for it and screamed lustily. The prisoner then bit her severely in the cheek and tightened his hand around her throat. Just as she was becoming unconscious Officer Watson, of the Eighth Precinct, hearing the screams, rushed into the hallway and caught the highwayman at his work. Justice Kilbreth committed the prisoner without bail for trial.

INTERNATIONAL CURLING MATCH.

The pond at Central Park was yesterday the scene of one of the most interesting curling matches of the season. When a number of Canadian curlers came to this City last Winter, they made such havoc among our players here that a repetition of the visit by brethren of the broom from the other side of the border was anticipated with unusual interest. This culminated when it became known that the representatives of the North were all members of the Four Brothers' Club, of Canada. The club chosen to meet the Canadians was the St. Andrew's, of this City. The visitors numbered seven, or one player short of two complete "rinks," or sets. Shortly after play commenced it became apparent that they were not such dangerous antagonists as the Red Jackets, of Toronto, or the Hamilton team, who were here last season. The play was, however, exceedingly close, and the ice in more than average condition. Mr. H. L. Butler, of Paterson, acted as Umpire, and wore the Grand National Curling Club medal, which was to be the trophy of the day's victory. This medal was played for under the rules of that organization. The following is the score:

CANADIANS.	ST. ANDREWS.
Rink No. 1.	
1. A. Hood.	1. G. Henderson.
2. A. Hood.	2. J. Henderson.
3. T. Gibson.	3. W. McCraith.
R. Malcolm, skip......16	A. Dalrymple, skip....20
Rink No. 2.	
1. D. Purdie.	1. S. McConchie.
2. G. Secor.	2. A. M. Stewart.
3. A. Fleming.	3. Jas. Keilock.
A. Malcolm, skip......22	Wm. Ferguson, skip..18
Total..............38	Total..............38

The umpire then declared that as at the call of time the match was a tie, the respective rinks should play once up and down. The result was as follows:

CANADIANS.	ST. ANDREWS.
Rink No. 1..................0	Rink No. 1..................4
Rink No. 2..................3	Rink No. 2..................0
Total..........3	Total..........4

The St. Andrews, therefore, won what several old and experienced players declared was the closest match they had ever seen, by one shot.

THE CRAFT CASE.

TWO EX-DEPUTY SHERIFFS ON TRIAL FOR STEALING GOLD CERTIFICATES FROM BURR S. CRAFT.

William Conklin, one of the Ex-Deputy Sheriffs jointly indicted with Charles Lyons and Thomas E. Smith, for the larceny of three $5,000 gold certificates, the property of Burr S. Craft, of Princess Anne County, Va., was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, having demanded a separate trial. In opening the case, Assistant District Attorney Rollins detailed the circumstances of the larceny, which are precisely the same as those published in The Times at the date of the occurrence, and which subsequently led to the exposure, arrest, and indictment of all the parties implicated. Mr. Craft related how he had been arrested on a civil suit, at the instigation of a Mrs. Aul, and taken by Deputy Sheriffs Lyon and Conklin before Judson Jarvis, with whom he deposited a $5,000 gold certificate in lieu of $1,000 bail. Mr. Craft then described the adjournment to Delmonico's, where the party drank wine freely, and the bet made by Judson Jarvis about complainant's gold certificates, which led to the production of the three $5,000 certificates subsequently stolen. Mr. Craft stated that Conklin had asked him several times for $100 as payment for accompanying him to the Sheriff's office. Judson Jarvis also tried to compel him to accede to the demand of the Deputy, and on complainant's refusal to do so, fined him $50 for contempt of court, which fine, however, was subsequently remitted. Complainant drank to excess and became unconscious, and on recovering himself discovered that the three gold certificates produced by him in presence of Judson Jarvis, Lyons, Conklin, and others, together with $121 in money, had been stolen. Mr. Craft was cross-examined at great length by Albert H. Cardozo, but his testimony on the main facts was not shaken. At the conclusion of Mr. Craft's evidence Recorder Hackett adjourned the court until to-day.

A JURY OBTAINED IN THE SIMMONS CASE.

The trial of John E. Simmons was resumed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady, but the proceedings were of the most monotonous and uninteresting character. The day was spent in the effort to obtain a jury, and it was only at an advanced hour in the afternoon that a full jury was obtained. A number were rejected for having formed and expressed opinions that would prejudice their judgment, and several others were peremptorily challenged by the defense. The following are the names of the jurors: Temple Prime, (foreman,) broker, No. 147 West Fourteenth street; Edward Vreeland, builder, No. 123 East One Hundred and Twelfth street; Jesse Combs, feed-dealer, No. 23 Pitt street; Benjamin Russak, furs, No. 44 West Fifty-second street; Charles S. Knight, baker, No. 250 Hudson street; Thomas Weldon, dry goods, No. 328 East Forty-ninth street; Charles W. Plumer, drugs, No. 192 Greenwich street; James Eustace, leather, No. 91 Third avenue; Solomon W. Albro, gentleman, No. 101 West Sixty-first street; Frank Miller, optician, No. 452 Seventh avenue; Frederick W. Wilcox, boxes, No. 118 Broome street; and Waldo H. Jordan, carpet cleaning, No. 414 West Forty-seventh street. The case was adjourned until this morning, when District Attorney Phelps will open on the part of the prosecution.

PROBABLE MURDER ON THE BOULEVARD.

At the Harlem Police Court yesterday, Thos. Wilson, aged twenty-one, of One Hundredth street and Ninth avenue, Martin Bowen, aged twenty-seven, of Ninety-sixth street and Ninth avenue, John Riley, aged nineteen, of No. 359 West Twenty-eighth street, Robert Mills, aged twenty-seven, of No. 27 Christopher street, and Charles Cavanagh, aged twenty-one, of No. 340 West Sixteenth street, were committed without bail to await the result of injuries inflicted by one of their number upon George Legge, a young man residing at No. 118 East Ninety-first street. The assault occurred on Tuesday night, in the hotel kept by Joseph Conrad, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and St. Nicholas avenue. Legge and a companion named Fred. C. Beyer, of No. 2,148 Third avenue, were riding, and entered the hotel named to warm themselves. While there another sleighing-party, composed of the prisoners, all under the influence of liquor, came in. One of the strangers approached Legge and demanded a song. Upon refusing to comply he was assaulted, and a general fight ensued. During the struggle Legge received four stab wounds. The ruffians then fled, leaving behind them an ugly-looking dagger. The wounded man was placed in his cutter and driven to his residence by Mr. Beyer. The police were promptly notified, and were enabled to capture the whole gang a few hours afterward. Dr. Miller, of No. 143 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, testified that one of the wounds penetrated the abdominal cavity, and a fatal termination is feared. The assassin was not identified yesterday, but will be when the condition of Legge will permit him to see his assailants.

PROBABLE FRATRICIDE.

At a very late hour on Wednesday night two brothers, named respectively Charles and Joseph Eighten, residing in Jersey City, indulged in a quarrel which will probably prove fatal in its results. It appears that for some time past Joseph has been living on Charles' estate without paying any rent or giving his brother any compensation whatever. This led to frequent quarrels between the brothers, but heretofore they have always confined themselves to hot words and mutual recrimination. On Wednesday night Joseph went to his brother's house, on the corner of New-York avenue and Franklin street, and remained there until nearly midnight. Shortly before he started to leave, the usual subject of difference was broached, and both being somewhat under the influence of liquor, a serious difficulty ensued. Charles became enraged at something his brother said to him, and suddenly seizing a heavy bludgeon, struck Joseph a terrific blow on the head with it, felling him senseless to the floor. A physician was summoned, who, on examination, pronounced the wound exceedingly dangerous. Charles was arrested and lodged in the County Jail to await the result of his brother's injuries.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A resolution is to be introduced by Mr. Morris in the Board of Aldermen, directing the Fire Commissioners to loan one of the old hand engines to the Catholic Protectory, so as to protect the building from fire....The Committee on County Offices met yesterday, but no important business was transacted.

A PECULIAR CASE OF LARCENY.

Benjamin S. Rosenthal, of No. 187 Division street, was brought before Justice Flammer at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged by Sophia Pulaski, of 48 Market street, with stealing her purse containing over $110. It appears the parties have known each other some time, and were walking together down East Broadway on Wednesday evening. When at the corner of Jefferson street Sophia fainted, and was taken into the drug store on the corner by Mr. Rosenthal. She revived shortly, and he then escorted her home. The next day he called on her and inquired after her health, and also asked her how she came to lose her pocket-book. As she had only missed it about an hour before his arrival, and had not mentioned anything about her loss to him, she at once suspected him of stealing it, and had him arrested. He was committed to answer in $1,000 bail.

THE LATE JAMES W. GERARD.

MEETING OF THE BAR—TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF THE DECEASED—RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Pursuant to a call signed by Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Chas. O'Conor, Edward S. Van Winkle, Henry Nicoll, and others, which has been already published, a large meeting of members of the Bar, including many representatives of the Judiciary, convened in the General Term-room of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of giving united expression to the appreciative sense of the Bar of this City in relation to the life, labors, and character of the late lamented James W. Gerard. The courts having very generally adjourned for the occasion, the meeting was, not only in the number, but in the eminent social and professional standing of a very large proportion of those present, and the eloquent tributes paid to the deceased advocate, one eminently worthy so honored and useful a citizen. Conspicuous among those present, not enumerated among the officers of the meeting, were Judges Barrett and Donohue, of the Supreme Court; Judge Van Vorst, of the Superior Court, and Judges Larremore and Robinson, of the Court of Common Pleas; Ex-Judges Henry E. Davies and Chas. Peabody, of the Supreme Court, and Ex-Chief Justice Barbour, of the Superior Court; also, Messrs. Augustus F. Smith, Gen. Anthon, John E. Parsons, Amos G. Hull, Andrew H. Boardman, Richard O'Gorman, Edward Patterson, Frank J. Dupignac, and numerous others, members of the Bar.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry Nicoll, upon whose nomination, and with general approval, Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, was nominated to preside. The following named gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents: Hon. Noah Davis, Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, Charles O'Conor, James J. Roosevelt, Charles W. Sandford, Daniel P. Ingraham, William Mitchel, Benjamin D. Silliman, Joseph S. Bosworth, John McKeon, Edgar Ketchum, Clarence A. Seward, Hon. Claudius H. Monell, Hon. Samuel Blatchford, William M. Evarts, Edwin W. Stoughton, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Edward H. Owen, Edwards Pierrepont, F. F. Marbury, Isaac P. Martin, James Thompson, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, and John E. Parsons: Secretary, Smith E. Lane.

The organization of the meeting being completed, Ex-Judge Pierrepont said: "Of the eminent members of the New-York Bar who have died within the memory of the living, I think no one was followed to the grave by a larger concourse of sincere mourners than was our friend, the late James W. Gerard. The sorrow for his death did not arise from the fact that an eminent lawyer had ceased to live; it had its spring in the hearts of those to whom he had devoted, or for whose benefit he had devoted, all the later years of a long life. He had sought no public honors. He had desired to devote his time and his energies after he had acquired his great reputation and a sufficient fortune, to the good of his fellow citizens, in all those varied ways with which we are all familiar. He had preferred, instead of taking a public course, and serving his fellow-men in the public gaze, to devote himself to their private interests, to their welfare, to their education, to their enlightenment—to lead them in the paths of honor and of virtue. Sometimes reflecting men in our country of late begin to be somewhat alarmed lest good men like Mr. Gerard, shall too much neglect the public service, and prefer in the serener walks of private life to gain their honors, to perform their duties, and to do their great work. If the time shall ever arrive, if the day shall ever come, when good men shall turn their backs upon the public service, and prefer to serve their country and their fellow-men in private walks, it will not be an auspicious day for those who love our country and our Government. The committee have prepared some resolutions, which it is proposed I shall present to this meeting, and I will now read them.

Judge Pierrepont then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of James W. Gerard we recognize with peculiar solemnity the removal of one who for nearly sixty years has been identified with the Bar of New-York, among its most prominent and distinguished members, who, although shunning public life and official station, has earned the character of a model citizen, and who throughout an active life of more than four score years retained unsullied the reputation of an honest man.

Resolved, That the Bar of New-York desire to place on record their appreciation of his high professional ability, his self-sacrificing devotion to the educational interests of the community, and his inflexible integrity in every walk of life.

Resolved, That, though he stood among us full of years and full of honors, the connecting link between this and a former generation of lawyers, yet his never-failing flow of youthful spirits and genial humor, and his uniform kindness of heart, endeared him alike to the oldest and the youngest of us as a pleasant companion and a familiar friend.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family of our late friend in their bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions and of the proceedings of this meeting be duly certified to them by the President and Secretary.

In the order in which they are named, Messrs. Edward S. Van Winkle, John McKeon, Judge Maunsel B. Field, Ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, Gen. Anthon, and Hon. William M. Evarts spoke to the resolutions, all reviewing in the most complimentary terms the professional abilities and success and eminent private worth of Mr. Gerard.

Mr. Evarts concluded his address as follows: From former time until now cheers and feasts in a life, tears and funeral trains after their death, are all that human nature can furnish as testimony of its regard. And those who have attended the genial course of Mr. Gerard until death struck him at last, and then at the touching scene of his funeral, will see that he has missed no form of popular affection and regard.

Previous to putting the resolutions to a vote Chief Justice Daly took occasion to pay a warm tribute, based on a judicial experience, he said, of nearly thirty years, to the unvarying amenity of conduct and unruffled temper presented by Mr. Gerard in his intercourse with both Bench and Bar throughout a practice of forty years.

The resolutions were carried unanimously, and thus was concluded the highest and worthiest tribute which his associates of the Bar could pay to him who has just gone from their midst ripe in years, rich in private and public virtues, and rich in the concurrent praises of a people among whom he lived and died.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, James McDermott, proprietor of the Brooklyn *Express*, indicted for shooting at Detective R. Burns with intent to kill, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty....Richard Wogan, David Howard, and James Carey, who kept a bogus express office at No. 59 Gold street, under the name of "Rogers' Express," by means of which they swindled several merchants out of property of all kinds, on pretense of sending it to various parties on Long Island and elsewhere, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Arthur Tomas and Chas. H. Smith, each pleaded guilty to an attempted burglary, and were sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Nicholas Sullivan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and William H. Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. They were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....George Willershausen pleaded guilty to an attempt at obtaining goods by false pretenses, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....James Casey pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and W. C. Croker to an attempt at burglary. They were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Albert Sulzer, a resident of California, on his way to Germany, charged with pointing a loaded pistol at Joseph Rettig, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 73 Goerck street, on the 3d inst., was found guilty of assault and battery. It having been shown that the prisoner was under the influence of liquor at the time of the occurrence, the Recorder imposed a fine of $25, and allowed him to depart for Germany.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

A short calendar was disposed of at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Justices Sherwood, Murray, and Otterbourg presided. Mr. Bergh was in court, and wanted to know what disposition should be made of the fowls captured at Mulholland's cock-pit, in Mott street, a few days ago. They were ordered to be given to the owner after he had filed a bond never to put them to fighting again....Charles Washington Edwards pleaded guilty to stealing a horse-blanket, and was sentenced to five months in the Penitentiary....Joseph Hills and James Mooney got ten days each in the City Prison on a charge of stealing pavement girders....Margaret O'Connell, a wretched-looking young woman, was sent to the island for three months for stealing wearing apparel....John Benson was arraigned for attempting to pick a lady's pocket on a Jersey City ferry-boat. Counsel for the defendant objected to the jurisdiction of the court to try the case, on the ground that the court was illegally constituted. The plea was overruled, the prisoner tried, and sentenced to the island for six months.

SALE OF GENET'S MANSION.

The executions issued against the property of the bondsmen of Henry W. Genet are still in the hands of the Sheriff's Deputies. A levy was made upon the personal property of Charles E. Devlin, but an order of the court stayed the sale. Mr. Genet's Second avenue mansion is to be sold by the Sheriff on the 16th of March to satisfy a judgment of $10,000.

THE ASPINWALL BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of the involuntary bankruptcy of James S. Aspinwall Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, yesterday filed his decision, the substance of which was that the claims of the Phenix National Bank and of Richard Irwin against the bankrupt's estate must be re-examined [illegible]

CUBA.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874.

The religious schism continues to be agitated daily by the *Voz de Cuba*, which inserts continually articles written by one of the priests banished by Archbishop Llorente, and against this prelate. The latest phase is the excommunication of Gen. Ceballos, who, at the time, was acting as Captain General, when the Spanish Government appointed Llorente Archbishop. The people are as careless as ever about this matter, and it only occupies the attention of a few priests, of the adherents of the Jesuits of old *beatas*. The absorbing topics are the military and financial measures to be inaugurated.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

This grand riddle has received an addition, which the Intendente publishes as a project, but portions of it, especially that relating to the collection of duties in gold and paper, will be carried out as a law, on the 1st of April, whether the Home Government sanctions the project or not. The document is exceedingly interesting to foreign commercial men, and at the same time is very signficant as a political brochure, exhibiting the weakness of the Island Government in a financial sense and the insurmountable obstacles to be encountered before placing the exhausted treasury in a healthy and self-sustaining condition. The basis of the project, as signed by the Intendant General of Cuba, and now laid before the Government for its approval, are;

1. To attend to the peremptory obligations of the Treasury, by increasing the amount of bank notes issued for the account of Government to the total of sixty millions of dollars. 2. To convert the debt represented by bank notes into the Treasury bonds ordered to be issued by the decree of Aug. 9, 1872. 3. To re-establish the collection in gold of the duties and taxes in proportion to the quantity of bank notes canceled or converted. 4. To augment the resources of the budget in proportion to the new obligations which will be created. After long introductory remarks, it is proposed: 1. That the debt of the Treasury, represented in bank notes, be fixed at sixty millions, as stated above, which debt shall be canceled with the Treasury bonds created by decree of the 9th of August, 1872, at par. 2. The capital represented by these Treasury bonds is fixed at one hundred millions of dollars, and their cancellation and payment of interests on the coupons is guaranteed by the means stated in the above-mentioned decree of Aug. 9, 1872, and by the provisions contained in the present project. 3. An extraordinary war tax is established in annual payments for the total cancellation of the bank notes issued, and to be issued for account of the Government to the amount of sixty millions, and for the payment of nine millions two hundred and two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars the Government owes to the bank of the loans of Sept. 2, 1863, and May 11, 1867, which tax will be reintegrated to the contributors in Treasury coupons at par.

It is also proposed in the scheme that the gold duties be collected as follows: Twenty-five per cent. from the 1st April to 30th September, 1874; fifty per cent. from 1st October, 1874, to 31st March, 1875; seventy-five per cent. from 1st April to 90th September, 1875; and 100 per cent. or the whole in gold, on and after the 1st October, 1875—the Treasury to pay expenditures in bank notes; the Captain General to be empowered to declare legal or forced the circulation in part or in the whole island of the bank notes, upon the proposal of such a step by the Treasury Department; the gold collected by the Treasury to be sold publicly, as long as the bank note will remain at above ten per cent. discount. The coinage of silver pieces in Madrid, or in foreign countries, up to eight millions of dollars, to be authorized in the following fractions: Four millions in fifty-cent pieces, two millions in twenty-five-cent pieces, one million in ten-cent pieces, and one million in five cent pieces, the alloy and weight of same to be in igual relation to the dime of the United States, and the diameter and stamp similar to analogous national coins, with the word "Cuba" on the reverse, which coins will replace the three, two, and one dollar bank notes, and fractions thereof.

The Treasury receipts, from all sources, were, last year, $16,725,121 or $4,431,498 less than were calculated for the year. Income taxes have yielded $6,500,000, while they ought to have amounted, with the late subsidies added, to $13,000,000 or $15,000,000. Custom duties have amounted to $23,500,000. The Intendant believes that with a good and economical administration the receipts could amount for two years to $65,000,000. The project, which is directed to the Spanish Government for approval, is inserted here at this date, in order to give two months notice that on and after the 1st of April next, the twenty-five per cent. in gold of all duties and taxes will be collected, as alluded to above. Between now and that date the General Juntas and auxiliary committees will be organized, with the object of preparing the necessary steps for the fulfillment of the several articles of the plan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mme. Lucca had her benefit last night, and sang *Leonora* in the first act of "Il Trovatore," *Azucena* in the second, and *Leonora* again in the last act of "La Favorita." As *Azucena* she was superb, and as *Leonora*, in "La Favorita," admirable. Her rendering of *Leonora*, in "Il Trovatore," was very good as far as her acting was concerned, but as the part had been lowered for her voice, it is to be regretted that she did not choose a purely mezzo soprano rôle instead. The theatre was crowded, and much enthusiasm was manifested by the audience. Disapproval was expressed by everybody because some malevolent individual sent the lady a whistle on the stage. Even in the decline of such an artist, she is superior to most singers in their prime. Mme. Murska takes her benefit to-morrow evening. ....Nothing of interest has been received from the interior, and the situation remains unchanged.... The strike of the cigar-makers continues, and many of the larger manufacturers have exhausted their stock of goods....The *Diario* and *Voz* have raised their subscription rates twenty-five per cent....The deficit of this year's against last year's crop, is now estimated at fifteen per cent....Very few Americans visit Havana this Winter, and the hotel-keepers complain loudly. The cause is ascribed to the disturbed condition of affairs, but as Nassau also is empty, the reason can only be that Americans find a much more agreeable climate, better food, and better attendance, and all at much lower rates in Florida. A sojourn there saves also the inconvenience of a sea voyage; the being cooped up in the narrow, hot rooms of Havana hotels, and living in a country where Americans cannot make themselves understood.

THE PAPACY AND SWITZERLAND.

The following is the text of the protest of the Papal Nuncio against the abolition of the Nunciature in Switzerland:

LUCERNE, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Exalted Federal Council:

Mr. Federal President, Gentlemen Members of the Federal Council: The Chargé d'Affaires of the Holy See accredited to the Swiss Confederation, after having brought to the knowledge of the Holy See, through his Eminence Cardinal Antonelli, the note addressed to the undersigned by the Federal Council under date of the 12th of December, 1873, has just received the necessary orders and instructions to reply thereto. The Federal Council states in its note that, after having read the Encyclical addressed by his Holiness, under date of the 21st of November, 1873, to all Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops of the Catholic Church, it considered that it found in that document serious and direct accusations against several Swiss authorities with regard to certain resolutions taken by them, and especially respecting the violations of public treaties and the expulsion of a priest and Swiss citizen—namely, Mgr. Mermillod, Bishop of Hebron, Apostolic Vicar of Geneva—from the territories of the Federation. The Federal Council, consequently, concluded that a permanent diplomatic representation of the Holy See in Switzerland became useless. It, therefore, communicated this opinion to the undersigned, with a request that he should inform the Holy See that the Federal authorities would cease, from the above-mentioned date, to recognize the Chargé d'Affaires of the Holy See as a diplomatic representative accredited to the Federation. Finally, it asked the undersigned to state the day of his departure from Switzerland. The Holy Father, without speaking of the undersigned, could not have expected that the Encyclical, addressed by him in his quality of Head of the Church to the authorities in communion with the Holy See should give rise to a diplomatic note of such a character. In his letter to the Catholic Bishops his Holiness pointed out and condemned regretable acts which had been formally committed by the State authorities—acts which violated the engagements stipulated and implied by the Treaties of Vienna and Turin, and which the exalted Federal authorities themselves recognized by former declarations as existing in full vigor. It is, therefore, manifest that the Holy See, in the discharge of the duties of its apostolic office, or at least in virtue of these treaties, was compelled to raise a complaint and make a protest. It could not abstain from saying that the pledge publicly given had been violated. Besides, the expulsion of the Apostolic Vicar of Geneva had already been effected. This judgment, which was pronounced in contravention of all federal law, and which necessarily involved a protest of his Holiness to the Federal Council through the undersigned, was a public judgment based on insufficient grounds, and condemned not only by loyal Catholics, but even by a great many Protestants. It results from the above remarks that the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Federal authorities pronounced by the latter is not based upon any legally valid ground, the less so since the National Council in its sitting of the 22d of November, 1873, decided by 69 against 41 votes that the Apostolic Nunciature in the Federation should be maintained. The undersigned hopes, therefore, while protesting against so unexpected a decision, which is painful to the Holy Father as it is prejudicial to the interests of Catholics in Switzerland, that the Exalted Federal Council, properly appreciating the acts of the Holy See, will withdraw from the resolution announced in its note of the 12th of December, 1873. Should, however, the Federal Council persevere, on the contrary, in its resolution, the undersigned will, on the day that his passports are returned to him, consider himself compelled to yield to necessity, and to leave the territory of the Swiss Confederation. The Chargé d'Affaires of the Holy See takes opportunity, &c.

J. B. AGNOZZI.

FUNERAL OF MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

The London Daily *Telegraph* of Jan 28, says: "On Monday forenoon the remains of Mme. Parepa-Rosa were interred in Highgate Cemetery. The procession left Warwick-crescent shortly before 11 o'clock, and consisted of three mourning carriages. In the first of these were Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. James Howell, Mr. Edward Howell, and Mr. E. Hogarth; in the second were Dr. Bruce, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Jackson; and the third coach was occupied by the faithful companion of Mme. Rosa for many years, and by the household servants, the cortege being brought up by private carriages sent by Dr. Wylde, Dr. Bruce, Rev. Mr. Barnard, &c. At Highgate a very large assembly awaited the arrival of the mournful procession, and the scene both in the chapel and around the grave during the solemn service was touching in the extreme, a large proportion of those present making no attempt to conceal their great sorrow. Prominent among those on the spot were Sir Michael Costa, Mr. Santley, Mr. Ganz, Mr. Patey, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Gruneisen, Signor Traventi, Mr. Sidney Naylor, Mr. Chatterson, Mr. C. Lyall, Mr. F. Berger, Mr. Nordblom, Mr. W. D. Davison, Mr. Randegger, Mr. Edward Murray, Mr. Hersee, Mr. Maybrick, Mr. Pearson, &c. The widely-spread affection with which Mme. Parepa-Rosa was regarded by all classes of her profession was further evinced by the number of the members of the chorus who by their presence testified their deep regret for her loss. The heavy oaken coffin—on which the words 'Euphrosyne Parepa-Rosa; born May 7, 1836; died Jan. 1, 1874,' were inscribed—was, on being lowered into the grave, covered with rare and costly flowers, among which was a beautiful wreath of camelias, azaleas, and violets, sent as a special tribute from the opera company with whose provincial career the name of Rosa has been identified."

MR. CARLYLE ON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The following letter from Mr. Carlyle to Sir J. Whitworth, touching some philanthropic intentions of the latter toward his work-people, was read on Jan. 26 by Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton at a meeting of the Stourbridge School of Art: "I have read of your offer on behalf of the thrifty work-people of Darley, and of the thankful acceptance of the same by the district authorities of the place. I cannot resist the highly unwonted desire that has arisen in me to say that I highly approve and applaud the ideas you have on the subject, and to declare in words that in my opinion nothing wiser, more beneficent, or worthy of your distinguished place as a master of workers, has come before me for many a year. Would to heaven all or many of the captains of industry in England had a soul in them such as yours, and could do as you have done, or could still further co-operate with you in works and plans to the like effect. The look of England is to me at this moment abundantly ominous, the question of capital and labor growing ever more anarchical, insoluble by the notions hitherto applied to it, pretty certain to issue in petroleum one day, unless some other gospel than that of the dismal science come to illuminate it. Two things are pretty sure to me. The first is that capital and labor never can or will agree together till they both first of all decide on doing their work faithfully throughout, and like men of conscience and honor, whose highest aim is to behave like faithful citizens of this universe, and obey the eternal commandment of Almighty God who made them. The second thing is that a sadder object even than that of the coal strike, or any conceivable strike, is the fact that, loosely speaking, we may say all England has decided that the profitablest way is to do its work ill, slimly, swiftly, and mendaciously. What a contrast between now and only 100 years ago! At the latter date, or still more conspicuously for ages before it, all England awoke to its work with an invocation to the Eternal Maker to bless them in their day's labor, and help them to do it well. Now all England, shop-keepers, workmen, all manner of competing laborers, awaken as if it were an unspoken but "heartfelt prayer to Beelzebub, 'Oh, help us, thou great lord of shoddy, adulteration, and malfeasance, to do our work with the maximum of slimness, swiftness, profit, and mendacity, for the devil's sake. Amen.'"

ENGLAND IN INDIA.

Writing from Bombay on Jan. 5, the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The abolition of the Mohammedan marriage officers in 1864, and the subsequent disorganization of domestic relations among the Mussulmans, have been frequently alluded to in these letters. Nothing can be more deplorable than the crime returns which this state of things has developed in Eastern Bengal. I have already given the statistics more than once, and need not repeat them here. Suffice it to say, that since the law of 1864, which deprived the Mussulmans of their supply of regularly appointed Kázis, offenses connected with the marriage tie and the relations of the two sexes have in certain divisions increased from a few hundreds to thousands per annum. Adultery is a crime punishable under the penal code, so is abduction, and also a variety of offenses against the domestic relationship, which in England would be dealt with by the civil courts. But owing to our destruction of the old machinery for solemnizing and attesting Mohammedan marriages, it is impossible in almost any case to prove the ceremony or to disprove allegations of subsequent divorce. The criminal courts acknowledge themselves wholly unable to deal with the offenders, and a vast number of offenses go unpunished, to the disorganization of village society, the breaking up of family bonds, and to the increase of violent outbursts of revenge. This result of our mischievous interference with domestic and quasi-religious officers of Islam was publicly exposed in 1871 in a work on the Indian Mussulmans, and it has been ably and pertinaciously insisted upon by the Calcutta press during the two following years. An official investigation was ordered, and elicited some very strong expressions by the local officers as to the injury which the law of 1864 had inflicted on the population under their care. The Bengal Government has at length resolved to face the facts, and a bill is now passing through the Legislature with a view to a reform. When a grievous wrong like this is exposed in India it is first denied, then declared to have been exaggerated, then investigated, then silently acknowledged, and then finally removed. We have now got to the last stage in the present matter.

THE LATE COUNT BERG.

The late Viceroy of Poland, remarks the London *Telegraph*, was peculiarly a representative of that valuable class of public servants who have done so much to build up the Empire—the Russianized Germans of the Baltic Provinces. Brought up in the Protestant religion and customs of the older settlers of Courland, Count Berg never professed to hide his personal preference for those of his own kin or lineage, and it was observed that at Warsaw every post upon his numerous staff was filled by officers of German descent, to the exclusion of the pure Russian nobility. With these he was naturally not popular, though respected by all classes for his rare integrity and the unwavering, if somewhat stern, justice of his administration. Without any of the genius of Prince Paskievitch, his long and faithful services, (which date far back into the reign of Alexander I.,) his clear good sense, and his thorough devotion to the greatness of Russia had insensibly put him into the place of the first subject of the Empire, so long filled by his more gifted predecessor. His attachment to his master's family was far beyond that of a mere courtier; and his very last act, the journey voluntarily made at this inclement season, at the age of eighty-three, to offer his personal greeting to the Emperor's daughter on her marriage, while it cost Russia his services, was quite in accordance with the whole tenor of his life.

LETTERS FROM PRINCE NAPOLEON AND DE CHAMBORD.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Echo* writes, under date of Jan. 25: 'The theme of the day is the Bonapartist difference to which I briefly alluded in my last. Prince Napoleon is once more for the moment the centre of attraction—and, I may add, suspicion and abuse. His Imperial Highness has made another bid to the Democracy. The *Volonté Nationale* having called on the Prince to say if he approved of the Bonapartist support which is being given in the Chamber to the present Government, and having stated that the Prince's name was foremost in the mouths of the Democrats of the department, his Imperial Highness writes as follows to the Bonapartist organ of the Charente-Inférieure:

PARIS, Jan. 20, 1874.

Mr. Editor: I have received your letter and the *Volonté Nationale*, containing an article entitled "Un Prince Démagogue." What foundation is there for the news you have published and commented on? Is it true that the working Democracy mixes my name up with its hopes and preoccupations? I know not. But what is true, what you were right in saying, what I thank you for having said, is that I belong to the Democracy by the ideas and opinions of all my life. I have always thought that it was not possible to establish anything great or lasting in France without the Democracy; and you speak the truth when you say that the sad spectacle now before our eyes is not of a nature to change my opinion. I am, on the contrary, absolutely convinced that if the Government, instead of opposing the Democracy, depriving municipalities of the right to elect their Mayors, mutilating universal suffrage, and obeying in all circumstances the inspiration of a reactionary and clerical policy—if, instead of all this, the Government consented to listen to the wishes of public opinion, and submit itself loyally to the will of the country, we should see the end of the existing uneasiness and dead-lock; confidence would return, bringing with it labor and prosperity. You can easily understand, after this expression of my opinion, that I disdain to reply to the interested calumnies which accuse me of I know not what ridiculous and odious projects of ambition. You know well enough that I have no other ambition than that of working, with all Frenchmen of good will, united together in a great national party, to establish in our country true and durable institutions, which [illegible] alone are capable of giving us peace at home as well as abroad. Accept the assurance, &c.

NAPOLEON, (JEROME.)

The *Union* publishes the following letter, addressed by the Comte De Chambord to M. Laurentie, editor of that journal, on the occasion of the latter's birthday. M. Laurentie was born in 1798, and thus furnishes the chief of the Bourbon family with an opportunity of recalling the crimes of the revolution:

FROHSDORF, 21st January, 1874.

I am unwilling, my dear Laurentie, to allow this terrible anniversary of the 21st of January to pass without giving you proof of my affection and gratitude. I am not forgetful of the fact that you were born on the day when the revolution committed the greatest of its crimes, and that before even attaining man's estate you had become the most valiant champion of the royal cause. You have been in the breach more than sixty years, and you have never known either truce or rest. What a transformation should we see effected in a restless and troubled society like ours if every one following your example found in work compensation and strength to meet the evils of life. You have solved the grand and difficult problem how to pass through the most agitated epochs, and be concerned in the most excited struggles, and yet impose on all your adversaries a profound regard for your convictions and your faith. I feel a sentiment of real pride in thinking that the venerable father of the French press, whose name is surrounded with so much sympathy and regard, is one of my most faithful friends. That God may vouchsafe to you, my dear Laurentie, yet long years for the honor of letters, and grant you the joy of being present at the triumph of the cause you have so nobly served, is the most earnest prayer of my heart. It is a pleasure in this sad hour to express to you my best wishes and my constant friendship.

HENRI.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

The following call has been issued for a second session of the National Industrial Congress, to be held in Rochester on Tuesday, April 14:

CLEVELAND, OHIO,
ROOM NO. 4 PARK BUILDING, Feb. 2, 1874.

To all Labor Organizations in the United States:

On Tuesday, April 14, 1874, the second session of the Industrial Congress will convene in the City of Rochester, N. Y. Every organization having for its object the amelioration of the condition of those who labor for a living, is entitled to one representative, upon payment of two cents for each of its members, for the purpose of defraying necessary expenses. I deem it entirely unnecessary to urge upon you the necessity of sending a representative. The events of the past few months have fully demonstrated the imperative necessity of a general unity of action among the toilers of the land. This can only be secured through a general congress of representative working men, and it is your duty to elect and send these on. Matters of the utmost importance to all working men will be considered at the session—among others, the advisability of forming an organization of labor similar in its form, intents, and purposes to the Patrons of Husbandry; the applicability of the federative principle to trade-unions, co-operation, arbitration, prison labor, &c., &c. Let no organization entitled to a delegate fail to elect and send one, so that the session alone, irrespective of its actions, may appear as a grand demonstration, and an emphatic protest of the industrial classes against the injustice done them by the consolidation of monopolies, and the legislative powers of the nation.

Yours, in the cause of labor's redemption,
ROBERT SCHILLING,
President Industrial Congress.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 15th ult., in the *Neue Freie Presse*, says that Baron Hirsch has again offered to provide the Turkish Government with all the necessary funds for discharging its obligations during the current year, but that this offer has been declined. Sadyk Pasha, the almoner of the Empire and late Minister of Finance, will be sent to Paris to make the necessary inquiries for settling the difficulty about the Turkish railways, and at the same time to endeavor to come to an understanding with Paris and London capitalists with a view to restoring an equilibrium in the Turkish Treasury. The correspondent adds that much confidence is felt at Constantinople as to the success of this mission. As to the affair of the Catholic Armenians, it has become more involved than ever. The French Ambassador, M. De Vogué, expresses great dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Porte in this matter, and during the last fortnight he has not visited either the Grand Vizier or the Minister of Foreign Affairs. On the 8th all the Ambassadors were present at Raschid Pascha's soirée except M. De Vogué, and his absence was much remarked. France still claims to exercise a sort of protectorate over the Roman Catholics in Turkey, and in the dispute about the Catholic Armenians she of course takes the side of the Hassounists against the separatist party. M. De Vogué even went so far as to propose to the Sultan that the Hassounists should, like their adversaries, be recognized as a legally constituted religious body. This proposal was accepted by the Sultan, but since then other influences have been at work, which have induced him to alter his decision. The separatists addressed a petition to the Sultan, which was presented to him by their Patriarch in person, and they appealed to the German Ambassador to assist them in defeating the French proposal. Herr von Eichmann seems to have declined to intervene officially in the matter, but it is said that he personally advocated the cause of the separatists with the Turkish Minister, and that the latter, fearing that the separatists would finally enlist the sympathies of the court in their favor, proposed the settlement of the question indefinitely. Meanwhile, M. De Vogué, who has received several urgent reminders from his Government on the subject, presses the Ministry to fulfill their promise to give the Hassounists a legal status, and although hitherto his representations have only been of a semi-official kind, he is in possession of instructions from his Government to ask for his passports if the Porte should continue its present vascillating policy, as Marshal MacMahon, on learning that the Porte had promised to concede the French demands, had telegraphed to Rome that the Armeno-Catholic question was settled. The correspondent concludes by remarking that what seems most to deter the Porte from finally settling this matter is the fear that if it recognized the Papal supremacy over the Catholic Armenians, Russia might make a similar claim with regard to the Armenians of the non-united Church, who number 3,000,000.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The second mortgage bonds of the Lake Shore and Southern Railroad have been placed on the regular list of the Stock Exchange. The amount of the bonds is $25,000,000, due Dec. 1, 1903, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.... The consolidated first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, amounting to $5,000,000, and the second mortgage eight per cent. currency bonds, amounting to $1,500,000, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company have been placed on the free list of the Stock Exchange....The following bonds of the International and Houston and Great Northern Railroad have also been placed on the free list of the Stock Exchange: The first mortgage seven per cent. sinking fund bonds of the International Railroad, dated April 1, 1871, due April 1, 1911, amounting to $3,232,000. The interest is payable in gold coin, April and October. The first mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, dated Feb. 15, 1872, due January, 1900, and amounting to $4,144,000. The interest is payable in gold coin. The convertible eight per cent. bonds of the International Railroad, due August, 1892, amounting to $2,020,000. The interest is payable in currency. The convertible eight per cent. bonds of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, due August, 1892, and amounting to $2,590,000. The interest is payable in currency....The new bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have also been added to the Stock Exchange.

THE ROLLWAGON WILL CASE.

The Rollwagon will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the contestants. Their evidence went to show Mr. Rollwagon's unfitness to make a will for a considerable time previous to his death. Mr. William Sackett testified that he sold Mr. Rollwagon the house in which he died some six months previous to that event. Mr. Rollwagon's physical condition then was such, he said, that Mrs. Rollwagon was obliged to guide his hand when signing his name to some papers connected with the transfer of the property. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday next.

THE MARKET WOMEN.

Mayor Havemeyer received a petition yesterday from the market women whose stands were recently removed, requesting him to grant them permission to occupy their former places on the sidewalks of Vesey, Fulton, and other streets. The petition, which was signed by a large number of dealers doing business in the vicinity of Washington Market, set forth that the women are mostly widows, who have large families dependent upon them for support; that they have no means of living, except vending fruit in the streets, and that they are in destitute circumstances. It closed with an appeal to the Mayor to have an ordinance passed restoring the old stands, or allowing the women to place baskets on the sidewalks as before. After receiving the petition, the Mayor consulted with the Superintendent of Markets, who offered the women stands in Essex and Clinton Markets at $1 a week, but they declined to rent them on the ground that they could do no business up town. They intend to make another appeal to-day.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday; Claims paid—Number of warrants 47, amounting to $431,186 83; pay-rolls, number of warrants 46, amounting to $28,605 23; total number of warrants 93, amounting to $459,792 06. Receipts—From taxes of 1873, and interest, $90,769 02; arrears of taxes assessments and interest, $19,999 13; collection of assessments and interest, $13,938 23; market rents and fees, $4 373 13; water rents, $5,196 90; sewer permits, $90; permits to tap water-pipes, $18 50; vault permits, $710 19; licenses, Mayor's Office, $49 50; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office, $676; [illegible]

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE, AND HISTORY OF HIS FAMILY.

Col. Albert H. Hoyt, of Boston, who has devoted much time to the investigation of topics connected with the origin and history of New-England, families, and who for some years past has been editor of the New-England *Historical and Genealogical Register*, has prepared an elaborate sketch, giving the material facts of the life of Chief Justice Waite with an account of his ancestors and family connections. From this sketch, which is published in the *Zion's Herald* of last week, we quote as follows:

Morrison Remick Waite is the oldest of the eight children of the late Chief Justice Henry Matson Waite, of Connecticut, and was born in Lyme, in that State, Nov. 29, 1816. He was graduated from Yale College in 1837, in a class which also included Wm. M. Evarts, Edwards Pierrepont, Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., and others who, since that date, have become influential and distinguished men. After graduating Mr. Waite began the study of law in his father's office in Lyme, but finished his studies, preparatory to admission to the Bar of Ohio, in the office of Samuel M. Young, in Maumee City, in that State, and on his admission formed a partnership with Mr. Young. In 1850 Messrs. Young & Waite removed to Toledo, and there continued their law-partnership until Mr. Waite's youngest brother Richard (Yale College, 1853,) came to the Bar, when the brothers formed a new partnership, which has continued to the present time. Mr. Waite has quietly and unostentatiously pursued his professional labors, growing in influence and power both as a lawyer and as a citizen. He has been generally regarded in the law circles of Ohio, for some years, as the leading counselor and advocate in the north-western part of that State, and as one of the ablest lawyers in that section of the Union. It is conceded by all who know him that he is a man of strict probity and integrity of character, of decided convictions, and of courteous and conciliatory manners. It is also conceded that he is a man of strong and solid abilities, and of more than average acquirements as compared with other members of the legal profession in the class to which he belongs. It is, moreover, claimed by his friends that he is profoundly versed in several of the most important branches of the law, and that he is a constant and thorough student. It is also stated to me, by one who has opportunities of ascertaining the facts in the case, that Judge Waite is well informed in history, literature, philosophy, and the sciences, and that he is a close student of the social, political, and financial questions of the day. In politics he was a Whig, until the formation of the present Republican Party, with which he has uniformly voted. At the same time, he is quite free from mere partisan feelings. He has never held any political office, excepting as a member of the State Legislature in the years 1849 and 1850, although often urged to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Federal Legislature, and for other offices. In 1862 he consented, at the request of a large and influential portion of his party, to run for Congress against James M. Ashley, the regular nominee of his party in his district. The votes cast were nearly equally divided between the two Republican and the one Democratic candidates—Mr. Waite receiving in Toledo 2,500 votes, which was 1,500 in excess of the usual vote of his party in that city. It has always been claimed that he was defeated by dishonorable means on the part of Ashley's friends. Mr. Waite has several times received the tender of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio, but he has preferred hitherto to remain at the bar. His popularity, gained by the qualities of mind and habits of life which he has illustrated among his acquaintances, is shown not only by the number of votes he received in his canvass for Congress, but in his election by the unanimous votes of the electors of Toledo as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, now in session, and of which he is the President. As is generally known, Mr. Waite was appointed in 1871 one of the counsel to prepare the case of the United States, and present the same before the Court of Arbitration at Geneva, as provided for in the Treaty of Washington. Judge Waite was married to Miss Amelia C. Warner, of Lyme, Conn., Sept. 21, 1840, and they have a numerous family of children.

THE WAITE FAMILY.

Thomas Wayte was a member of the English Parliament in Cromwell's time, and was one of the Judges who condemned Charles I. to death, and signed the warrant for his execution. Gamaliel Waite was in Boston as early as 1637. John, of Malden, was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts from 1666 to 1684, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the latter year. Return was a member of the Artillery Company in 1662. Richard was a member of the church in 1633, and of the Artillery Company in 1638, and was made a freeman in 1667. There were others of the name in Charlestown and Ipswich at a very early date. But the branch of the family with which we are now concerned had its *incunabula* in Watertown, Mass. There Thomas, the son of Thos. Wait, of that place, was born in 1677, and thence he removed to Lyme, Conn. In 1704 he married Mary Bronson, a grand-daughter of the first Matthew Griswold, ancestor of a family of that name, which has furnished many able, and not a few distinguished men and women. Among the numerous grandsons of this Thomas Wait was Marvin, who was admitted to the bar of the County of New-London in 1769, and settled in Lyme as the law partner of the celebrated Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons, a nephew of Gov. Matthew Griswold, then the King's Attorney for the county. Parsons was afterward a prominent and meritorious officer in the war of the Revolution; and besides serving on several important commissions after the war, was, by the appointment of President Washington, the first Judge of the "North-western Territory." Marvin Wait was on the first electoral ticket in Connecticut after the war, and cast his vote for Washington. He had nineteen elections to the General Assembly; was Judge of the county court for several years; and one of the Commissioners to sell the State's lands in the "North-western Territory," and to fund the proceeds. This was the origin of the noble school fund of Connecticut.

He was the father of Hon. John T. Wait, of Norwich, now and for some years last past a leading citizen of Connecticut. The latter is a graduate of Washington (now Trinity) College, and in 1842 and 1843 held the office of State's Attorney. He headed the electoral ticket cast for Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and in 1865 and 1866 was a member of the State Senate, and in the latter year presided over that body. In 1867 he was the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1871 and 1873 was a member of the House, and declining the offer of the Speakership, was the leader of his party on the floor. He is regarded as one of the ablest jury lawyers in the State.

Another grandson of Thomas, and brother of Judge Marvin Wait, was Remick, of Lyme, who married Susannah Matson, a sister of the mother of Hon. William A. Buckingham, a recent distinguished Governor of Connecticut, and now one of the Senators from that State in the Federal Congress. The fourth child of Remick and Susannah (Matson) Wait was Henry Matson Waite.

Henry Matson Waite was born in Lyme, Feb. 9, 1787, and was fitted for college at Bacon Academy, Colchester, where he had as associates William Wolcott Ellsworth, (Yale College, 1810,) subsequently Governor of the State, and his brother, Henry Leavitt, (Y. C., 1810,) both sons of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, (N. J. C. 1766,) of the Supreme Court of the United States; Henry Randolph Storrs, an eminent lawyer of New-York in his day, and brother of the more eminent Chief Justice, William Lucius Storrs, of Connecticut.

Henry Matson was graduated from Yale College in 1809, with a high reputation for ability. He studied law under the direction of Gov. Matthew Griswold and his brother, Lieut. Gov. Roger Griswold, one of the ablest men and jurists in the country. Wm. Hungerford, a celebrated lawyer, and Ebenezer Lane, (H. U. 1811,) Chief Justice of Ohio from 1837 to 1845, also a nephew of Gov. Matthew Griswold, were his fellow-students. He became a lawyer of ability and learning, had a large and general practice, and was frequently elected to the Legislature—in 1832 and 1833 holding a seat in the State Senate.

In 1834, on the retirement of Judge Daggett, Mr. Waite was chosen an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1854, upon the death of Chief Justice Church, was appointed Chief Justice by the almost unanimous vote of both branches of the Legislature. He held this office until 1857, or until he reached the seventieth year of his age, the limit prescribed by the State Constitution. In 1855 Judge Waite received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from his alma mater. He died Dec. 14, 1869. It has been said that no one ever held the office of Chief Justice of Connecticut who possessed in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of the Bar and the people. He married in 1816 Maria, daughter of Col. Richard Selden, of Lyme, and granddaughter of Col. Samuel Selden, of the same town, an officer of the Revolutionary Army. Of this family are Judges Samuel Lee Selden and Henry R. Selden, of New-York, and Col. Selden, now residing in Norwich, Conn. Mrs. Waite was a woman of superior intellect and character, and many of her qualities are reflected in her children.

Thus it may be seen that our new Chief Justice comes of good stock. It will be seen, also, that he has inherited an instinct for the profession of the law, and for judicial and administrative functions. This is certain, that he has never failed in any position he has taken, and it may reasonably be expected that with experience he will fill the office of Chief Justice with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

SUIT AGAINST EX-COLLECTOR MURPHY.

The case of Bernhard Arrson and others against Thomas Murphy, Ex-Collector of this port, was concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. The jury failed to agree, and were discharged. The question submitted for their determination was whether a quantity of oil imported by the plaintiffs was oil of almonds or nitro-benzole. The duty on oil of almonds is fifty per cent., while that on nitro-benzole is forty cents a gallon. The plaintiffs held that it was nitro-benzole, and sued for the excess of duty imposed upon them by the Ex-Collector, who claimed that it was oil of almonds.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

An attempt, it is supposed, was made on Wednesday night to burn down the extensive sugar refinery of Wheatley & Williams, at Dock and Water streets, Brooklyn, by Dennis Dunphy, a cartman, who had been discharged for dishonesty by the firm a few days before. Late at night the hay in the stables attached to the refinery was discovered to be on fire, and at about the same time Dunphy was [illegible]

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

FREE BANKING AND CENTRAL REDEMPTION DISCUSSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874.

James Buell, Esq., President of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York, at the invitation of the Committee on Banking and Currency, appeared before that body Tuesday, and presented his views and criticisms upon the bill recently reported by that committee. His views evinced such a thorough practical knowledge of the present situation of the currency system that he aroused unusual interest in the committee, and nearly every member thereof participated in the discussion which followed. In commenting upon the bill of the committee, Mr. Buell cordially indorsed the proposition for free banking under existing restrictions, as regards location and amount of capital. He thought the charge of monopoly now made against the banking system should be immediately removed, but that this should be imperatively accompanied by a system of practical central redemption, and to that end he would suggest that as fast as currency was called for by new banks, legal tenders be retired to the extent of at least $100,000,000. Assuming that the present legal-tender limit was to be fixed at $400,000,000, he would allow the expansion of national-bank currency and the contraction of legal tender to go on until the latter had been reduced in volume to $300,000,000. This reduction of the volume of the redeeming agent would increase its value, which was a preliminary to self-acting redemption. Judging from the experience of the Treasury in distributing the additional $54,000,000 of bank currency authorized in 1871, he felt certain that it would take from three to five years for the business of the country to absorb $100,000,000 of additional currency. During this time it would be an easy matter, in his judgment, with the ordinary revenues, to concentrate $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 gold in the Treasury, and that when this was done specie payments would be a practical and realized result. This would add to the currency all the specie in the country, and produce all the expansion that the business of the country would require. It would enable the banks to redeem their circulation at the business centres, and we would then be no longer subjected to the abnormal condition of a plethora of currency where it is not wanted, and a stringency of currency where it is absolutely needed. That feature of the bill which proposes that the Treasury shall perform the functions of redemption, Mr. Buell said he could not approve. The Treasury already had too much to do with regulating the currency. It was the natural and regular business of the banks to redeem their notes at the commercial centres, or to do it through their redeeming agents as they did under the old State system of New-York. On being asked whether he would continue to issue national bank currency after the legal tenders had been contracted to $300,000,000, he replied that he certainly would if the business of the country called for it, but that with this system of redemption by which the surplus currency could be assorted at the centres, and sent home when it was not wanted for commercial purposes, there was no danger that the business of the country would call for the issue of more currency than it legitimately required. On being asked why it was that the banks did not redeem at the commercial centres now, he said it was for the simple reason that it was not for their interest to do so under the present law. They put out their notes which bear no interest for notes which do, and not being required to redeem them, make it a sort of forced loan from the people. If redemption were obligatory these notes, when not wanted for legitimate purposes, would speedily find their way home, and instead of lying in the vaults of other banks or the pockets of the people, would remain in the vaults of the banks which issued them or be loaned out to the dealers with such banks.

On being asked whether we had circulation enough in the country now Mr. Buell said that no man and no statute could determine what was and what was not enough. He believed that if the restriction to banking be removed, and redemption established, that the present volume of currency would suffice to transact the business of the country. He would leave it to the commerce of the country to determine, through the agency of free banking and redemption, how great or how small the volume of currency should be. Mr. Maynard wanted to know if he was willing that the national bank circulation should go to one thousand millions. Mr. Buell said yes, if it was necessary; but there was no possible danger of such a result if the banks were compelled to redeem. As fast as the national currency increased, the greenbacks would enhance in value, and the banks at the commercial centres, following their own interests, would assort it and present it for redemption. On being asked by Mr. Mitchell why the banks did not redeem now, he said it was simply impossible, because the redemption agent is itself larger than the thing to be redeemed.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A "public adjudication," alias a forced loan, of twenty-five million pesetas is decreed at Madrid. It is guaranteed by the revenue from the stamp tax.

Large and valuable beds of coal and lignite have been discovered in various parts of the Canadian territory, between Red River and the Rocky Mountains.

A Jewish journal, called *Glad Tidings*, has been commenced in Calcutta. It is published every Friday, and is printed in the Arabic language and Hebrew character.

The reports which have been circulated to the effect that in its recent proceedings against *L'Univers* the French Government was acting under pressure from Berlin are emphatically denied by the German official press.

The *Official Journal* publishes a note of the Finance Minister of France stating that the produce of the direct taxes for the year 1873 amounts to 639,000,000 francs, thus exceeding the estimates by £3,500,000 francs.

It is said that Mr. Reed, who was formerly Constructor in the British Navy, and since then the Director of Earl's Ship-building Company, has accepted the management of the Baltic Iron Ship-building Company, at St. Petersburg.

A magnificent new swing bridge across Leith Harbor has just been opened. The bridge, which is of iron, cost £32,000, and weighs 750 tons. It contains two lines for railway traffic and two roadways for foot passengers.

It is proposed to erect a Winter garden at Torquay. A committee has been appointed to furnish a definite statement as to cost, and an architect has been instructed to prepare three plans, to show what can be done for the respective sums of £10,000, £20,000, and £30,000.

During the continuance of the Parliament just dissolved, in England, there were 163 deaths among the members—55 in the House of Commons, and 108 in the House of Lords. Among the latter the oldest was the Bishop of Exeter, who was 91; and the youngest, Earl St. Maur, aged 33.

The Council of the Evangelical Alliance has addressed a circular to the members of the British and American organizations of the body, and to Christians generally, to set aside Tuesday, the 17th of March, (St. Patrick's Day,) as a day of special prayer for Ireland.

The small house at Urbino in which Raphael was born in 1483, and which has hitherto been in private hands, has just been purchased for 22,000 francs by the Academia Rafaello of that city. It is to be restored and formed into a museum to be named after the illustrious painter.

The *New Free Press* hears from Rome that Gen. La Marmora has written to Deputy Buoncompagni repudiating the charges brought against him by Prince Bismarck in the Prussian official press, and announcing that he will have the matter inquired into and will prove the authenticity of his statements.

At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation, the other day, presided over by the Lord Mayor, the following motion was unanimously adopted: "That a petition be presented to Parliament based on the resolutions adopted at the recent Home Rule Conference in Dublin, and that it be presented to the new Parliament when assembled."

The experiment of admitting the original natives of New-Zealand into the local Legislature has not been an unqualified success. The Maori representatives are usually to be found swelling the ranks of the Ministerial supporters for the sake of any little crumbs that may fall in their way; and illiterate [illegible] no other argument can procure their votes the present of a few sticks of tobacco has never been known to fail.

The *Gazette de Bischofszell* (Thurgau) states, on what it considers good authority, that the Empress Eugénie is shortly to take up her residence at Arenenberg. Preparations are at this moment being made to give the mansion a really imposing character, and three van-loads of valuable objects have already arrived from Paris.

According to a Berlin telegram a report is current among Roman Catholics to the effect that the Archbishop of Cologne contemplates evading continued persecution in Prussia by removing into Holland. The Dutch Count Dansembourg has placed his castle, near Limburg, at the Prelate's disposal.

It appears from Parliamentary Blue Books that the last administration of Mr. Disraeli brought down the taxation of the country from £2 8s. 4d. per head to £2 5s. 6d., and that Mr. Gladstone's Government has raised it again to £2 8. 2d. This is very telling evidence against the alleged economy of the Radical minority.

A question has been raised in the English papers about the pronunciation of the word Ashantee, and the answers seem to leave it as far unsettled as ever. A Mr. Chanock says the orthography is Asianti; another authority declares that the people call their country Ashantee, and themselves Ashantees; while a third says that the merchants, native traders, and Africans in general, always place the accent on the last syllable. All these authorities have resided in the country.

A fire took place recently at the house of the British Embassy at Lisbon, Sir Charles and Lady Murray narrowly escaping death from suffocation. The fire originated in Lady Murray's boudoir, into which the servants were compelled to make a forcible entry in order to rescue a rich Persian vase—considered a unique specimen; a valuable curiosity in the shape of a stick which had once belonged to Charles II.; several presents from the Sultan of great worth, and portraits of her Majesty Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort.

The *Eastern Budget's* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that since the new year the whole of the Russian press, even including these papers which were always looking for "black points" on the political horizon, has assumed a most pacific and friendly tone toward foreign States. All the papers are unanimous in declaring that both the interests and glory of Russia lie in the maintenance of the peace of the world, and that the cause of peace will be greatly promoted by the marriage of the Grand Duchess Marie to the Duke of Edinburgh and the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to St. Petersburg.

A paper has recently been read before the Institute of Inventors, in England, on a system of pneumatic signals for the service of passengers in trains. The chief points in the invention are the application of gas tubing and branches as the means of conducting air compressed by bellows or flexible balls; the ends of the tubing being dipped down the walls of the carriages to provide for the coupling of one with another, so as to make the tubing throughout the train a continuous air passage, whereby whistles or other sounds placed near the guard can be sounded by pressing the balls or working the bellows; the coupling is effected by having the ends of the tube sections threaded at a brass joint of peculiar construction to hold them together.

Another curious case has just been decided in a French law court. There is, on French railways, a different charge for the carriage of common pears and apples, which require no special care in loading and unloading, and the more delicate varieties of fruit, such as apricots, peaches, grapes, and dessert apples and pears. Proceedings were lately taken by the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company against an employe of their own for defrauding them by sending quinces by rail, paying only the amount demanded for the carriage of common pears. The whole case, therefore, turned on this: Is the quince a pear or not? The station-master, who represented the company, evidently regarded it as a disreputable interloper, neither pear nor apple. It was not eaten like a pear; it was never called a pear; and he altogether objected to swallowing such a definition of the quince. The court, however, decided for the defendant, on the ground that the pear is known to botanists as *Pyrus cydonia*, that the manner of eating a substance is no infallible predicate of its nature, and that the quince bears knocking about as much as a pear of the most degraded class.

THE WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION.

The attendance at the Exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors at the Academy of Design, has been tolerably good since the opening day, and it is gratifying to find that the taste of the American public for water colors is gradually being elevated to a normal standard. The sale of pictures on exhibition fully equals that of last year. Up to Thursday night thirty paintings had been sold. Among them are four of Mr. Bellows', all of Mr. William Magrath's, one of Mr. Marshall's, one of Mr. Woods', four of F. Bridges', two of Pearson & Wainwright's, two of Mr. Nicolls', and one of Gustave Doré's.

The society has been at considerable expense in getting the pictures together, yet it has resolved to admit the pupils of any of our schools to the exhibition on Saturdays, and, when accompanied by their teachers, at a merely nominal fee, hoping thus to encourage a taste for the fine arts in the rising generation. The pupils of the schools of the Cooper Union and the Academy of Design are admitted free.

It should be remembered that the exhibition closes on the 28th inst.

LIABILITY OF CONTRIBUTORS TO INSURANCE CAPITAL.

The trial of the case of the Brewers' Fire Insurance Company of America, doing business in Wisconsin, against Henry Clausen, Jr., of this City, was commenced yesterday before Judge Shipman in the United States Circuit Court. The action is for the recovery of an installment of $2,000 on a subscription of $10,000 contributed by defendant to the capital stock of the company. The defense is that the amount of the defendant's subscription was to be paid only on condition the company raised a subscription of $200,000 in this City, and that no installment would be required to be paid until that sum was subscribed; that only $150,000 was raised, and therefore that the amount claimed was not due. The case will occupy several days.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Cotton steady; good demand; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 3,977 bales; gross, 4,951 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,450 bales; coastwise, 790 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 9,000 bales; stock, 343,410 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,363 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,599 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 54,571 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 12.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 3,007 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,510 bales; coastwise, 2,222 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 113,185 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 508 bales; exports, coastwise, 589 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 66,841 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,829 bales; exports, coastwise, 517 bales; sales, 1,745 bales; stock, 89,465 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 12—12:30 P. M.—At 12:15 P. M., the Directors of the Bank of England posted their card, stating that no change in the rate of discount had been made. United States 5-20 Bonds of 1867, 109¼; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 103¼. Erie Railway Shares, 44¾@45.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 80c.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44¾@45.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £205,000 during the past week.

4:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve, to liabilities, which was last week 46⅝ ⅌ cent., is now 46⅞ ⅌ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 44⅜.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 82½c.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 14,000,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 18 3-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8d. Beef, 85s. ⅌ tierce for New Mess. Lard, 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Pork, 67s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 39s. 3d. for Long Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,900 bales were American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 12—12:30 P. M.—Sugar, on the spot, 27s. 6d.@28s. for No. 12 D. S.; to arrive, 25s.

1:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 12¼d.@12½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, [illegible] ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver.........34	100 North-western Pf. 76⅝
600 West. Union.......c. 77	100 Un. Pacific......c. 35¼
200 do.......... 77⅛	600 do.......... 35⅛
300 do.......... 77	300 St. Paul.......s3. 47¾
200 do.......s3. 76⅞	100 do..........c. 47¾
1000 do.......... 77	50 St. Paul Pf......... 73⅝
300 do.......s3. 77	50 Tol. & Wab......... 53⅛
600 Pacific Mail.......... 43⅝	200 do.......... 53⅛
200 do.......s3. 43½	1900 B., H. & E......... 2½
600 do.......... 43⅝	200 do.......s3. 2⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H.......105	400 do.......... 2⅝
100 do.......c.104⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo....c. 31⅞
2400 Lake Shore.......... 82¾	100 Del., L. & W.......111⅛
200 do.......b3. 82¾	400 do..........111⅛
800 do.......... 82⅝	100 do..........111¼
35 Rock Island.......108	600 do.......s3.111¼
100 do.......s3.108⅛	200 St. L. & I. M.......... 67¾
200 do.......b3.108⅛	400 C., C. & I. C.......s3. 31⅞
100 North-western.... 60¼	100 do.......b3. 32
300 do.......... 60⅛	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 43
300 do.......... 60¼	100 Atlantic & P. Pf... 20¾
400 do.......... 60¼	200 do.......... 20⅝
400 do.......... 60⅛	600 do.......... 20½
1200 do.......... 60	200 do.......... 20⅛
1100 do.......... 59⅞	100 do.......b3. 20⅛
500 do.......... 59¾	800 do.......... 20¼
100 do.......s2. 59¾	100 do.......... 20⅜
1300 do.......... 59⅝	10 N. J. Central.......108⅛
500 do.......... 59½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.120⅜	$15,000 U.S.5-20C.'62.117½
2,000 do.......b. c.120½	28,000 do.......b3.119
5,000 do.......... 120¼	10,000 U.S.5-20C.'68.119¾
12,000 U.S.5-20C.'67. b. c. 119⅞	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. s3. 113⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20C.'65. New.......118⅞	500 U.S.5s,10-40C.115½
	2,500 do.......... 115⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 83½	600 Un. Pacific...b. c. 35⅛
5,000 do.......b. c. 83⅝	100 do.......s3. 35
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 83½	100 do.......... 35⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T., 3d class.... 11	500 do.......... 35
	100 do.......b3. 35⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. issue.. 91	400 do.......s3. 35
	200 Tol. & Wab...b. c. 53⅛
10,000 do.......... 91½	300 do.......s3. 53
1,000 Mo. 6s.......... 93½	1000 do.......... 53
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 98½	200 do.......... 53
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8s.109	114 Mich. Cen......... 93
5,000 L. S. Con. R.B. 96½	200 Cleve. & P. Guar.. 89¼
6,000 L. S. Con.C.b.c. 96½	94 do.......... 89⅜
4,000 do.......... 96⅝	8 do.......b. c. 89¾
5,000 C. Pac. Gold B. 96⅜	500 Chi.&N.W.b.c.b3. 59½
5,000 U.P.R.R.1st M. 86⅛	400 do.......... 59¼
50,000 do.......s30. 85⅞	2100 do.......... 59¼
5,000 do.......b3. 86¼	100 do.......b30. 59⅜
2,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 82¾	200 do.......b3. 59⅝
9,000 do.......b. c. 83	200 do.......b3. 59¼
4,000 U.Pac.10s,Inc. 83½	100 do.......... 59⅜
1,000 C.&N.W.1stM100½	300 do.......s3. 59¼
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Con.C.G. B.b3. 87	100 do.......... 59¼
	300 do.......... 59⅛
5,000 do.......... 87	3500 do.......... 59
21,000 D.,L.& W.Con.104	25 do.......b30. 59⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 91½	500 do.......s3. 58⅞
1,000 Mor.& Es. 1st.106¾	500 do.......b3. 59
2,000 Cl. & P. C.S.F. 95	200 do.......... 58⅞
1,000 O. & M. C.S.F. 93¼	700 do.......... 58¾
4,000 do.......... 93½	400 do.......b3. 58⅞
1,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 90¼	1400 do.......... 59
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.2d. 67½	300 do.......... 59⅛
1,000 Tol.,P.& W.1st, West. Div.... 83	500 Chi.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 76¼
	200 do.......... 76
6,000 B., H. & E.1st. 31¼	200 do.......... 75⅞
12,000 do.......... 31⅛	300 do.......... 76¼
3,000 Ches. & O.1st. 58½	30 N. J. Cen......b. c.107½
1,000 M. & St. P.,I.& M. Div........ 83½	100 Chi&R.I...b.c.b3.108¼
	300 do.......s3.108
2,000 D.& H.1st,'84.101⅝	500 do.......... 108
3,000 P.R.R.of M.1st 80	100 do..........108¼
10 Am. Ex. Bank.... 109½	200 do..........108⅛
40 Hanover Bank.... 104	200 Chi.,M.& St.P.b.c. 47¾
100 Canton Co.......... 80	300 do.......c. 47⅝
100 At. & Pac. T...b. c. 18¾	200 do.......... 47½
500 Am. Dist. Tel.... 56	200 Chi.,M.& St.P.Pf. b. c. s3. 73½
100 W. U. Tel.b.c.b3. 76⅞	
1700 do.......... 76¾	1600 Bos.,H.& E.b. c. 2¼
600 do.......... 76⅝	800 do.......... 2⅛
200 do.......b3. 76⅞	3700 do.......... 2
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 43⅜	200 do.......s3. 1⅞
800 do.......b. c. 43⅜	100 do.......... 1⅞
200 do.......b10. 43½	10 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 93½
100 do.......... 43⅜	100 Chi. & Alton.b. c.111¾
600 do.......... 43⅜	200 Chi., Bur. & Q....111½
100 do.......... 43¼	120 N.Y.,N. H.& H.b3.130
500 do.......... 43⅛	200 Del., L. & W.b. c.111⅛
100 do.......... 43¼	900 do..........111⅛
100 Cons. Coal...b. c. 48⅞	1025 do..........111
100 Spring M. C'l.b. c. 59⅞	600 do..........110⅞
60 Amer. Ex...b. c. 65	1000 do..........110¾
85 do.......... 64¾	300 St. L. & I. M...b. c. 66½
50 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 77	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 43
100 N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.104⅞	100 St.L.,K.C.& N.Pf. b. c. 93¼
600 do..........104¾	
100 do..........104⅞	100 H. & St. Jo......... 32
100 do..........104¾	15 do.......b. c. 31½
100 do..........104⅞	100 do.......... 31⅞
100 do..........104¾	200 do.......... 31¾
10 do..........105	15 H. & St.Jo.Pf.b. c. 41¼
400 do.......s3.104⅝	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 34⅛
600 do..........104⅝	2200 do.......... 34
100 do..........104⅝	100 do.......b3. 34
200 Erie R.......b. c. 49	200 do.......s3. 33⅞
200 do.......... 48⅞	700 do.......... 33⅞
100 L.S.& M.So....u. r. 82½	200 do.......... 33¾
1300 do.......b. c. 82⅝	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 31⅞
600 do.......s3. 82½	100 do.......b45. 32
1600 do.......... 82⅝	100 do.......s3. 31¾
500 do.......c. 82⅝	100 do.......s10. 31¾
40 O. & Miss. Pf.b.c. 66	200 do.......... 31½
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 20¼	100 do.......... 31⅝
500 do.......... 20⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 Western Union... 76¾	200 Pittsburg.......... 89¼
800 do.......... 76⅝	200 Rock Island...s3.108
800 do.......... 76½	100 do..........108
700 do.......s3. 76½	200 St. Paul.......b3. 47⅝
240 A. & P. Tel......... 18¾	100 do.......b3. 47½
200 do.......... 18½	500 do.......... 47½
500 Pacific Mail.... 43	200 do.......... 47⅜
200 do.......s3. 43	200 do.......... 47¼
300 do.......s3. 42⅞	100 do.......... 47⅛
100 do.......... 43	200 St. Paul Pf......s3. 73¼
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅝	50 Chi., B. & Q.......111
600 Erie.......... 48¾	1600 Tol. & Wab......... 52¾
100 do.......... 48½	100 do.......... 52⅝
2600 Lake Shore.......... 82½	100 do.......... 52½
100 do.......b3. 82½	1000 do.......... 52⅝
900 do.......s3. 82⅝	100 do.......... 52¾
300 do.......... 82⅜	200 Del., L. & W.......110⅝
100 do.......b30. 82½	100 do..........110⅝
700 North-western.... 59	200 do..........110⅜
200 do.......... 58⅞	300 do..........110½
2600 do.......... 58½	100 Bos., H. & E......... 1⅞
100 do.......b3. 58⅝	200 do.......b3. 2
200 do.......b3. 58⅝	100 do.......... 1¾
400 do.......... 58⅜	700 Ohio & Miss.......... 33⅜
700 do.......... 58½	400 do.......s3. 33½
1000 do.......... 58¼	200 do.......... 33⅜
300 do.......... 58⅛	400 do.......c. 33⅜
100 do.......b3. 58⅛	500 do.......... 33⅜
200 do.......... 58	200 Atl. & Pac. Pf..... 20⅛
100 do.......... 58¼	200 do.......... 20¼
200 do.......... 58⅛	100 do.......... 20⅜
100 do.......s3. 58	100 Han. & St. Jo......... 31⅜
300 North-west. Pf... 76⅛	100 do.......b3. 31⅝
400 Un. Pacific.......b3. 35⅛	10 do.......... 31½
100 do.......s3. 35	100 do.......... 31⅞
400 do.......b3. 35	100 do.......... 31⅝
300 do.......s3. 34⅞	100 C., C. & I. C....s30. 31⅝
400 do.......... 34⅞	500 do.......... 31¾
200 C., C., C. & Ind... 82½	200 do.......... 31¾
100 do.......... 82¾	100 do.......... 31½
100 do.......... 83	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Mo. State 6s... 93½	300 C. & N. W....b. c. 58¼
13,000 U. Pacific 1st.. 86¼	1400 do.......... 58⅜
8,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.. 84	1700 do.......... 58½
1,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 85	100 do.......... 58⅝
4,000 L. S. C. C. bds. 96¾	100 do.......b3. 58¾
1,000 Mich. Cent. 7s. 97⅝	100 do.......s3. 58⅞
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.2d. 68	500 do.......... 58¾
1,000 St.L.,J.&C.1st. 94½	100 C. & N. W. Pf..... 75¾
14,000 B. H. & E. 1st. 31½	200 do..b. c. s3. 75⅞
20,000 do.......... 31¼	200 do.......s3. 75¾
4,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 96½	100 do.......... 75⅞
5,000 Can. S'n 1st... 70	100 do.......b3. 76
3,000 G. W. 1st, '88.. 93½	100 C. & R. I. b. c. s3.107⅞
10 D. & H. Canal Co.119	200 do.......c.108
100 Con. C. of Md.b. c. 48¼	200 do.......b3.108⅛
1700 W. U. Tel...b. c. 76⅝	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 52¾
100 do.......b3. 76¾	400 C.,M.& St. P.b. c. 47⅜
600 do.......... 76¾	100 do.......s3. 47¼
100 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 18½	500 do.......... 47¼
200 Am. Dist. Tel.... 56	100 do.......... 47⅛
100 United States Ex. 71½	100 Chic., M. & St. P. Pf.......b. c.b3. 73½
60 do.......... 71¾	
100 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 43	40 do.......... 73
600 do.......... 43⅛	100 do.......... 73½
100 do.......c. 43½	200 Del., Lack. & W...110½
800 do.......... 43¼	250 do.......b. c.110⅝
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 48⅜	400 do..........110⅜
100 Michigan Central. 92½	150 do.......b3.110½
50 do.......... 92¾	100 Boston, H. & E.... 1¾
800 L.S.&M.So.b. c.b3. 82½	300 do.......b. c. 1¾
400 do.......... 82½	100 do.......c. 1¾
100 do.......... 82⅝	50 do.......... 1⅝
200 do.......s3. 82½	600 do.......... 1⅞
500 U. Pacific...b. c. 34⅞	400 Morris & Es.b. c. 92¾
300 do.......s3. 34⅞	49 do.......... 92⅝
1000 do.......... 35	100 O. & M. Pf.....b. c. 65
64 C., Cin., C. & I.... 83	100 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 31½
69 N. J. Cent.....b. c.107¼	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 20⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.......b. c.120½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.......117¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, N... 66	200 North-west. Pf... 76
300 Con. Coal.......... 48⅛	100 do.......... 76⅛
100 West. Union..b3. 76⅞	100 do.......b3. 76¼
200 do.......... 76⅞	100 do.......... 76⅛
200 A. & P. Tel......... 18½	200 do.......... 76⅛
66 do.......... 18¼	200 do.......... 76⅛
900 Pacific Mail.... 43⅜	200 Del., Lac. & W...110⅝
600 N. Y. C. & H....104⅜	300 N. J. Central.....106⅞
100 Erie Railway.... 48½	20 do..........106¾
300 do.......b3. 48½	221 do..........107
500 Union Pac......... 35⅛	100 do.......s3.107½
200 Lake Shore.......... 82½	100 St. Paul.......b3. 47½
100 do.......b3. 82⅝	200 do.......b2. 47⅝
100 do.......... 82⅝	200 do.......... 47½
100 do.......s3. 82⅜	100 St. Paul Pf......... 73¾
100 C., C., C. & Ind... 83¼	200 Ohio & Miss......... 33¾
100 Rock Island...b3.108¼	700 do.......... 33⅞
100 Tol. & Wab......... 52⅞	200 do.......b3. 34
1600 Boston, H. & E... 2	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 41½
200 North-western.... 58⅝	300 C., C. & I. C.... 32
200 do.......... 58¾	500 do.......... 32
700 do.......s3. 58¾	100 do.......s3. 32
100 do.......b3. 58⅞	300 do.......... 32⅛
900 do.......... 58⅞	100 do.......... 32¼
200 Atlantic & Pac..... 20⅝	200 do.......... 32¼
100 do.......b3. 20½	

THURSDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The alterations in the Gold market since yesterday are very slight. The sales were mostly at 112¼@112⅛ ⅌ cent. The Gold in the Treasury has been reduced about $5,000,000 by the redemption, in London, of $5,000,000 of the United States 5 ⅌ cents of 1858-74, notified by Act of Congress to be paid off in Gold on maturity in January, if not voluntarily exchanged for the New 5 ⅌ cents of 1881 by the First of February. Mr. A. G. Cattell, the Special Agent of the Treasury in London, being in funds, in Gold, from the proceeds of the sales of the New 5 ⅌ cents of 1881 by the recent Syndicate, applied this sum to the redemption of the 1874 bonds presented by European holders in London. The United States 6 ⅌ cents, 5-20s of 1862, advertised to be paid off in February, come forward slowly, but the Gold now awaits the presentation of these Bonds at the Treasury in Washington.

It is understood that the business of the late Anglo-American Syndicate with the Treasury is now about closed on both sides the Atlantic, and the resulting profit to the Syndicate, since its formation a year ago, is believed to be quite moderate in comparison with the trouble and responsibilities assumed by the great Bankers in London and New-York to the original arrangement. As the New 5 ⅌ cent. Stock of 1881 is now slightly above par in Gold, it is not probable that any new Syndicate will be constituted for completing the exchange for the United States 6 ⅌ cents 5-20 Bonds. The Acts of 1870 and 1871, in regard to refunding, authorized a total of $500,000,000 United States 5 ⅌ cents, of which about $310,000,000 have been issued, including $15,500,000 really belonging to the Government, but temporarily representing the Geneva Award.

The Currency debate in the United States Senate yesterday reflects the serious conflict in the views of the leading members of Congress on nearly all financial questions. In regard to National Banking the differences are rapidly assuming a sectional temper. It is not unlikely that the South and West will strike hands with Pennsylvania on Free Banking, and that New-York and New-England, sooner than submit to the redistribution scheme of Mr. Sherman, will go in for an additional issue to the South and West, if not for Free Banking in its most liberal sense, based on and to be redeemed in $400,000,000 Legal-Tender Greenback Notes of the Government.

There was a *Bearish* inclination on the Stock Exchange this forenoon, and some of the Railroads sold down ½@1 per cent. from last night's closing quotations. Among the non-dividend speculatives, North-west Common suffered most, down to 58@58¼ ⅌ cent., but subsequently recovered to 58¾, as against 59¾ last night. Ohios were also pressed below 34 ⅌ cent., and Delaware and Lackawanna and Central New-Jersey lost part of the recent large advance. New-York Central and Lake Shore were also weak, but in the afternoon nearly the whole Railroad list returned to about the last figures of Wednesday. At 3 o'clock P. M. the following comparative quotations were made:

Closing Quotations—FEB. 12.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅞	120
American Gold	112⅛	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85
New-York Central and Hudson	104⅞	104¾
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	108¼
Pacific Mail	43¼	43⅜
St. Paul Common	47½	47⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅜	34
Western Union	76⅞	76⅞
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	82¾	82⅜
Toledo and Wabash	53⅛	53¼
Harlem	130¼	130
North-west	59¾	58¾
North-west Preferred	76⅝	76¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	31¾	32¼
Adams Express	98½	98½
United States Express	72	72
Wells-Fargo Express	77½	77¼
American Express	64¾	64¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	111⅞	110⅞
Central New-Jersey	108½	107¾
Panama	116½	116½
St. Paul Preferred	73½	73
Erie	48¾	48½
Atlantic and Pacific	20¼	20½
A. and Telegraph	19	18½

The Gold Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $359,000; to-day, $561,000.

In the Public Funds the Coupon 5-20s of 1867 touched 120 ⅌ cent., or 8 ⅌ cent. above the par of Gold.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83...... 94¼	D., L. & W. 2d......102¼
N. Y. C. 6s, '87...... 92¾	T. & W. 1st St.L.Div. 87½
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.... 90	T. & Wab. 2d......... 91
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub..... 90	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 92¼
N. Y. C. 7s, '76...... 98	Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 84
N. Y. C. 1st.........107½	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 89
Erie 1st, Ex.........102¼	Gal. & Chi. 2d........ 97
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 98⅛	C., R. I. & Pac.......104
Long Dock Bonds... 98	Mor. & Es. 1st.......106½
Hud. R.7s,2d.S.F.,'85.103½	Mor. & Es. 2d........ 98½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d. '75...101	N. J. Cen. 1st, New.104½
Har. Con. S. F. 6s.... 98	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..105
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds..101	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.... 99½
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds... 98¼	Clev. & P. Con. S. F. 92
Mich. C. C. 7s, '1902.. 97¼	Clev. & Pitt. 3d...... 98
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82...108	Clev. & Pitt. 4th..... 88
Mich. So. 7s, 2d....... 98¼	Chi. & Alt. 1st.......107
M. So. & N. I. S.F.7s.103½	Chi. & Alt. Income.. 98½
Clev. & Tol. S. F....102	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 93¼
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.. 95	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 92
C., P. & A. Old Bds..100	Ohio & Miss. 2d...... 81
D., M. & Tol. Bds.... 97	Dub. & S. C. 1st...... 90
Buf. & Erie N. Cds.. 95	Dub. & S. C. 2d....... 90
Lake Shore D. Bonds.. 95¼	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st.... 96
Lake Shore C. R. Bs.. 96½	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D............ 95
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.. 96¼	
Cen. Pac. S. A. Bds..103	M. & St.P.7s, G.R.D. 87¾
West. Pac. Bonds.... 87	M. & St.P.1st M.LaC Div............ 91
Un. Pac. 1st Bonds.. 86⅛	
Un. Pac. L. Gt. 7s.... 82¾	M. & St. P. 1st M. I. & D............ 83¼
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s..... 84	
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75.......102	M.&St.P.1stM.I.&D. 86
B. & S. I. R. 1st 8s.... 93	Chi. & Mil. 1st....... 94½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.. 78	C., C. & I. C. 1st...... 90
N. Mo. 1st............ 87	C., C. & I. C. 2d...... 67
C. & N. W. S. Fund.100	T., P. & W., W. D... 83
C. & N. W. Con. Bs. 93	T., P. & W. 2d........ 67
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds. 86½	T., P. & W. Con. 7s. 67
C. & N. W. 1st.......100	B., H. & E. 1st 7s..... 31
C. & N. W. C. G. Bs. 96¾	C. F. & M. 1st........ 73
Iowa. Mid. 1st 8s.... 95	B., C. R. & M.1st 7s. 50
D., L. & W. 1st.......102½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 12.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	..
City 6s, new	102	102¼
Camden and Amboy	123⅜	123½
Pennsylvania Central	102¾	103
Reading	115	115½
Lehigh Valley	..	60
Catawissa Preferred	42	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	22	22½
Northern Central	36	36½
Lehigh Navigation	92½	93
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97¼

Our acknowledgements are made to Messrs. W. B. Dana & Co., of the *Financial Chronicle*, for their Annual Review for January, 1874, embracing the prices of Stocks, Bonds, &c., from 1860 to 1874, a period of fourteen years, and also a compilation of the Railroad progress of the United States from 1842 to 1874, and the Debts and Stocks of the Roads as now in operation. The volume is neatly printed and bound in the royal octavo form, and as a work, or series of tables, of reference, will be found most useful to the public interested in the course of the Stock Exchange and the condition and extent of our Railroad interests.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bankers for the Fort Wayne Road, advertise that they will pay off on or after March 1, as presented, the Principal of $1,000,000 Equipment Bonds, issued March 1, 1869.

Mr. Julius Moller, the well-known Bullion Broker, who sold his seat in the Stock Exchange some time ago, intending to withdraw from business, has been unanimously readmitted to membership, on the purchase of another seat.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1874.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad reached last year $14,000,000, and its business is constantly increasing.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities for investment [illegible] FISK & HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ I. DE NEVEVILLE, NO. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Offers for sale and purchases
7 per cent. gold Missouri, Kansas, and Texas First Mortgage Bonds.
7 per cent. gold Kansas, Pacific First Mortgage Bonds.
6 per cent. gold Kansas, Pacific First Mortgage Bonds.
7 per cent. gold Denver Pacific First Mortgage Bonds.
7 per cent. gold New-York, Oswego, and Midland First Mortgage Bonds.
7 per cent. currency Macon, Brunswick First Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by State of Georgia.
Orders executed by cable in London, Amsterdam, and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, 65 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	27	Hides, bales	9
Bees-wax, pk	1	Leather, sides	5,161
Cotton, bales	3,306	Spts. Turp., bbls	23
Copper, bbls	17	Resin, bbls	31
Dried Fruit, pks	151	Oil-cake, pks	1,909
Eggs, bbls	427	Pork, pks	1,162
Flour, bbls	14,030	Beef, pks	54
Wheat, bushels	97,960	Cut-meats, pks	3,514
Corn, bushels	39,300	Lard, pks	847
Oats, bushels	17,400	Stearine, pks	50
Rye, bushels	3,800	Butter, pks	1,577
Malt, bushels	2,250	Cheese, pks	448
Barley, bushels	1,000	Tallow, pks	23
Grass-seed, bags	865	Rice, pks	57
Beans, bbls	612	Starch, bxs	1,750
Peas, bushels	300	Tobacco, hhds	117
Corn-meal, bbls	500	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	158
Hemp, bales	40	Whisky, bbls	918
Hops, bales	156	Wool, bales	79
Hides, No	703		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Calabria, for Liverpool—30 bales Furs, 24,790 bushels Corn, 697 bales Cotton, 600 bxs. Cheese, 188 bxs. Bacon, 82 bales Leather, 131 bags Ore, 216 pks. Tobacco, 36 hhds. Tobacco, 12 bbls. Jewelers' Sweeps.

By the steamer Gaelic, for Liverpool—1,861 bxs. Bacon, 340 bbls. Pork, 2,767 bales Cotton, 213 tcs. Beef, 35 pks. Stearine, 65 hhds. Tobacco, 506 bags Clover-seed, 31,492 bushels Corn, 64 bxs. Hams, 46 tcs. Hams, 62 bbls. Hams, 150 bbls. Flour, 10 hhds. Pork.

By the steamer Thuringia, of Hamburg—14 cases Spoke, 722 bales Tobacco, 9,040 bushels Rye, 2,015 bushels Corn, 182 tcs. Lard, 511 bxs. Bacon, 208 pks. Agricultural Implements, 617 bxs. Meats, 59 tcs. Honey, 115 hhds. Tallow, 900 bags Coffee, 500 bxs. Extract Logwood, 1,078 pks. Leather, 130 cases Sewing-machines, 6 cks. Bark, 83 Hides, 500 bxs. Starch, 100 bxs. Spermaceti, 28 bxs. Machinery, 20 bbls. Guts, 200 bales Cotton.

BRICKS—Very moderate dealings have been reported in this line. Prices have been weak and irregular in most instances. We quote lots afloat somewhat nominally, thus: Pale at $3 75@$4 25; Jersey at $6 50@$7; Up-river at $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay at $7 25@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $55@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Jersey at $8 50@$9; Up-river at $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay at $9 25@$10 75; Croton Fronts, at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50, ⅌ 1,000.

COFFEE—Trade has been very dull in the line of Rio and Santos, even in a jobbing way, and prices have been weak and nominal throughout. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day was 38,392 bags, with 12,057 bags at the outports, and 100,400 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds dull and irregular. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos have been summed up thus: 1,168 bags Costa Rica, 88 bags Maracaibo, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,760 bags St. Domingo shipped to Europe by first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands to-day was 12,920 bags and 26,460 mats, including 4,029 bags and 26,460 mats Java, 3,350 bags Maracaibo, 2,087 bags Porto Rico, 1,908 bags Jamaica, and 1,486 bags of other kinds. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 23½c.@23¾c.; fair, 24¾c.@25c.; good, 25¼c.@26c.; prime, 26½c.@26¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 23½c.@27c., gold; Java, 29c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 26c.@27½c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@27c.; Laguayra, 26½c.@28c.; Savanilla, 25½c.@26½c.; Costa Rica, 25c.@27c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 23c.@23½c.; and Jamaica, 25c.@27c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The demand has been limited for early delivery, at irregular prices. The revised official quotations show in some instances an advance of ⅛c.@¼c., and Good Middling even ½c. ⅌ ℔. Ordinary grades are plenty and depressed, being difficult to place. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,939 bales, including 390 bales to shippers, 1,013 bales to spinners, and 336 bales to speculators. The inquiry for forward delivery has been quite moderate, with prices quoted 1-32c.@1-16c. ⅌ ℔. lower, on contracts for the early months. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,400 bales, (of which 1,300 bales were on last evening and 9,100 bales to-day,) with 1,200 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15 1-16c.@15⅛c.; March, 15 7-16c.; April, 16¼c.; May, 16 17-32c.; June, 16 15-16c.; July, 17 3-16c.@17 5-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,306 bales, including 746 bales from Norfolk, 294 bales from Savanna, and 2,266 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 15,130 bales, and thus far this week, 108,927 bales, against 124,456 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,806,791 bales, against 2,475,253 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 23,904 bales; exports to the Continent, 28,336 bales. Stock—In New-York, 115,534 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 840,980 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞

EGGS—Have been in fair demand, within the range of 23c.@27c. for fresh stock, chiefly at 24c.@25c. Limed are quoted firm at from 14c.@18c. ⅌ dozen, on a moderate inquiry.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A comparatively tame movement has been reported in State and Western Flour. Prices, however, have been generally without material change. Lines of shipping Extras have been scarce and held above the views of buyers. Odd lots on the dock have been dull and difficult to place. Superfine has been very sparingly offered, and the better qualities have been held higher, $6 50 having been asked, and $6 35 reported bid, for fancy. No. 2 also quoted rather stronger, and not plenty. Trade and family brands dull. The sales reported since our last have been 10,700 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 85@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 35; inferior to very good extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 85@$7; good to fancy do. at $7@$8 10, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 70@$7 15, chiefly at $7@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 85@ 6 50
Extra State	6 50@ 8 10
Extra City	6 65@ 8 10
Extra Genesee	8 10@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 70@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 10@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 85@11 00

Southern Flour has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$7 90 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and Family Extras; $6 25@$6 75 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Canada and California Flour continues dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate supply and demand at $4 90@$6; poor Flour to very choice Superfine, sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been quoted steady, but inactive, within the range of from $4@$4 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 300 bbls., chiefly Western and Brandywine, within the range....Bag-meal in light demand within the range of $1 45@$1 55 for Coarse; $1 55@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 75 for White, ⅌ 100 ℔s....Buckwheat Flour dull at from $2 70@$3 15 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ⅌ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, with a fair supply available, especially of car stock, of grades below strictly prime. The demand has been on a moderate scale at the reduced figures, mostly for export. Winter has been quiet and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 62 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, car lots; $1 59@$1 62 for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 57@$1 59 for No. 1 Nebraska do.; $1 56@$1 57¼, chiefly at $1 57 for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 58 for very choice No. 2 North-west do., to arrive soon; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 2 Chicago do., mainly at $1 54 for average lots; $1 56 for prime No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 50@$1 57 for ungraded Spring; $1 54½@$1 60 for White do., the latter an extreme; $1 88 for White Canada, car lots; $1 85, in part, for White Western. Included in the sales were equal to 16,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, deliverable early in March, at $1 58 per bushel....Corn has been quoted about steady, on a moderate movement, partly for export. Sales have been reported of 66,500 bushels at 79c.@82c. for new Mixed Western, at 83c. for new Yellow do., mostly at 82c.@82½c. for good; 87½c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; and 84c. for old White do....Feed quiet, within the range of $24@$29 ⅌ ton....Rye dull, but held firmly....Barley has been partially neglected, and quoted more or less nominal; small lots sold at $1 75 for two-rowed State, and $1 25 for damaged Freight....Barley-malt quiet and irregular; 2,000 bushels Canada West reported sold, without liable particulars....Oats have been more sought after and quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher. The demand has been almost wholly on trade account. Sales have been reported of 63,500 bushels at 61c.@63½c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 60c. for prime Milwaukee, and 63 for average car stock; 62c.@63½c. for White do.; and 60c.@62c. for Mixed State, from track and afloat.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in comparatively liberal supply and moderate request, with Bale Hay quoted $1@$1 10 for shipping and $1 15@$1 45 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 75c.@95c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@95c.; Wheat do., 60c.@70c., ⅌ 100 ℔s. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay—Prime Timothy, $27@$28; fair to good Timothy, $22@$25; shipping grade, $20@$21; Clover, good, $18@$19; Straw—No. 1 Rye, $16@$17; No. 2 Rye, $12@$13; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17, ⅌ ton.

HEMP—Jute Butts have been quite active, and again quoted higher, closing firmly. Sales, 6,500 bales at 2 11-16c.@2 13-16c., currency, part time, closing at 2¾c., cash; and 500 bales to arrive, at 2 7-16c., gold. Jute rejections sold to the extent of 1,000 bales to arrive on private terms. Market otherwise quiet, but steady. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in more demand and quoted rather steadier in price, with sales reported of 1,850 Dry Central American, 2,500 Dry California, (part to arrive,) 2,200 Wet-salted Texas, 3,000 Dry Texas Kips, (part to arrive,) 600 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 1,000 Wet-salted Western, and 500 City Slaughter, on private terms; 1,900 Dry Galveston, part 23 ℔s., at 21½c., four months.

MOLASSES—In the absence of fresh supplies of foreign, trade has been quite dull, with values nominally unchanged. The recent purchases of stock to arrive were on the basis of 33c. for refining goods, testing 50°. The stock of foreign in first hands [illegible] 532 hhds., all English Island. New-Orleans has been in moderate demand at previous prices; 181 bbls. sold, in lots, at from 65c.@75c. ⅌ gallon. Stock in first hands estimated at 15,200 bbls. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, at 28c.@32c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 32c.@35c.; Porto Rico, old, 40c.@65c., the latter for very fancy; English Islands, old, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@75c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAVAL STORES.—A slow movement has been reported in Resin, which has just been quoted steady on the basis of $2 60@$2 65 for common to good Strained ⅌ 280 ℔s....Nothing really new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine dull; quoted at 49c.@49½c.; a small lot sold at 49c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in limited supply and moderate request, with Western quoted up to $44@$45, and City, in bags, at $42 50@$43, gold, ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—A fairly active movement has been reported since our last in Crude, in bulk, embracing sales of 6,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 7¼c.; quoted for prompt delivery at 7¼c.@7⅜c., and 16,000 bbls., April and May, in equal weekly deliveries, at 8c....Refined sold to the extent of 2,500 bbls., February option, at 15¼c.; quoted for prompt delivery at 15c.@15¼c.; market quiet....Refined, at Philadelphia, dull at 14¾c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 21c.@21½c....Naptha, 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—There has been a more active business reported in new Western Mess Pork, mainly for forward delivery, but at lower prices. Sales for early delivery embrace small lots of new Western Mess at $16; Western prime Mess at $14 75@$14 87½, and extra Prime at $13 75. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., February option, at $15 75; 750 bbls., March, at $15 75; 3,500 bbls., April, at $15 87½@$16; and 1,250 bbls., May, at $16....Dressed Hogs quiet, with City quoted at 7¼c.@7⅝c., and Western at 6⅞c.@7⅛c....Cut-meats have been in less request and quoted easier in price. Sales embrace 200 tcs. Pickled Hams, part at 10½c.; 2,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 11½c.@12½c.; 1,200 Pickled Hams at 10c.@10½c.; 400 Pickled Shoulders at 7c.; small lots of Smoked do. at 8⅜c.@8½c.; and 35,000 ℔s. extra heavy to light Pickled Bellies at 8c.@9¾c., with Western dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been in very moderate demand at about former figures; sales include 475 bxs. Short Clear, in lots, at 8 7-16c.@8⅝c.; 100 bxs. Long Clear at 8 5-16c.; with Long and Short Clear quoted at 8½c....Lard has been fairly active, but Western product has declined about ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. on freer offerings, closing rather in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 700 tcs. Western Steam at 8¾c.@9¼c., with prime quoted at 9¼c.; 190 tcs. Western Kettle, fair to choice, at 9½c.@9¾c.; 100 tcs. City Steam at 9¼c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 at 9c., and 700 tcs. Refined at 9⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., February options, at 9¼c.@9 5-16c., closing at 9¼c.; 2,500 tcs., March, at 9 5-16c.@9 7-16c., closing at 9 5-16c.; 750 tcs., April, at 9½c., and 500 tcs., May, at 9¾c....Beef in moderate request, in a jobbing way, at former rates; sales, 100 bbls. and 200 tcs. We quote to the range from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess, $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess, $24@$25 for India Mess, and $28 50 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams selling in lots at $24@$26 ⅌ bbl....Butter meets with a fair sale at firm prices for all desirable grades; offerings of the better qualities comparatively moderate. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 30c.@44c. for fair to strictly prime State and near-by products, and at 44c.@50c. for strictly prime to very fancy lots; 40c.@50c. for fair to very fancy do., pails, and 28c.@38c. for the range of Western, and Rolls at from 28c.@38c. ⅌ ℔....Cheese has been moderately active at very full prices for the finer grades. The home trade inquiry has been good, and the export call fair. State Factory, poor to prime, quoted at from 10c.@16c.; chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for good to prime, and 14c.@16c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 10c.@15½c.; Western product at 9½c.@15c. for fair to choice Factory; 4c.@12c. for Skimmed stock, ⅌ ℔.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ⅌ ℔. higher.

SEEDS—There has been a comparatively moderate inquiry noted for Clover, within the range of 9½c.@9⅝c. for good to choice; sales, 600 bags prime at 9½c. Rough Flax has been inactive at from $2 35@$2 50, and Timothy at $3 25 ⅌ bushel. Calcutta Linseed quiet; held at $2 70, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔s.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after at generally firm prices. The absence of further supplies of new crop operated against free dealings. Several cargoes were reported on the way, some of which were rumored as having been marketed, but we could trace only one sale thus made of a cargo of new crop Molasses Sugar, at equal to about current rates. Sales were made to-day (of stock here) of 177 hhds. fully fair old crop Muscovado at 8c.; 225 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 147 bxs. do. at 8⅞c.; 60 hhds. Martinique at 8⅛d., and another lot of 10,297 bags Manila at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do. 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7¾c. Refining Sugars continue in fair demand, with Hard quoted at 10¾c.@10½c.; A's, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔. The movements in Raw Sugars since Jan. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Feb. 1, 1874	17,397	11,958	205,727	256
Receipts since Feb. 1	1,922	5,958	20,316	..
Total	19,319	17,916	226,043	256
Sales since Feb. 1	10,721	8,303	73,477	232
Stock, Feb. 12, 1874	8,598	9,613	152,566	24
Stock, Feb. 13, 1873	16,897	29,343	83,380	1,263

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales equal to 115,000 ℔s. good to strictly prime at 7⅝c.@7⅞c. ⅌ ℔....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. Western sold at 9⅝c., with 9⅝c. reported bid, for Choice, March delivery.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 400 bbls. at $1 01; market firm.

FREIGHTS—A very quiet movement has been reported since our last. Rates have been generally quoted steady. The inquiry for berth room has been mostly for Grain, Cotton, and Provision shippers. On Cotton room rather higher figures were claimed by the steamship lines. The chartering business was dull, but rates were fairly supported, with tonnage offered reservedly....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 250 tcs. Lard at 33s. 9d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 180 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ⅌ ton. Also a British ship, 1,500 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, on private terms; and a ship, with do., from do., at 11-16d. ⅌ ℔....For London, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; and by steam, 300 tcs. Pork at 9s. ⅌ tierce....For Glasgow, by sail, 10,000 bushels grain at 10d. ⅌ bushel. Also a British ship, 974 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bristol, by steam, 50 bxs. Bacon at 60s. ⅌ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 11,000 bushels Rye and Corn, 200 bales Cotton, 1,100 pks. Leather, 200 pks. Lard, 1,100 pks. Bacon, 100 hhds. Tallow, 700 pks. Tobacco, and 2,500 pks. mdse. at current rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, a small lot of grain in bags at 13d. ⅌ bushel....For Havre, three ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅜c.@1½c. ⅌ ℔....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 555 tons, hence, with about 18,000 cases Petroleum at 32c. and £10 gratuity....For Callao, a British bark, 380 tons, with Machinery, &c., from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Grinstead and orders, a Norwegian brig, 297 tons, hence, with about 1,850 bbls. Refined Petroleum reported at 7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Caibarien, a schooner, 240 tons, reported from St. John, and back north of Hatteras, with Molasses at $5 25....For Cardenas and orders, a British schooner, 141 tons, and another, 135 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 22c....For Boston, an American bark, 267 tons, with Melado, reported from Cardenas, at $6....For ports north of Hatteras, a British brig, 266 tons, and an American brig, 463 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Cardenas, and a British brig, 355 tons, with do., reported from Sagua, at $6; an American schooner, 190 tons, with Molasses, reported from Cuba, at $4 75; a British bark, 501 tons, and an American schooner, 361 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $6; and an American schooner, 488 tons, with Molasses, from do., $4.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 46 cars, detained on the Grand Trunk Railway, 1,751 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 5,559 head, or 327 cars against 422 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow at strong yesterday's prices; most of the fresh arrivals were through consignments; there was a large attendance of country buyers, but a scarcity of their grade of stock to supply their demands; sales, 113 head Illinois Steers, ranging 990 to 1,240 ℔s., at $5 50@$5 85; 35 head Canada Steers, ranging 1,021 to 1,053 ℔s., at $4 75@$5 30; 43 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 975 to 1,069 ℔s., at $4 62½@$4 75; 21 head Indiana Steers averaging 988 ℔s., at $4 80. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,900 head, against 16,600 head for the same time last week; the market was heavy and slow at yesterday's prices; sales, 2,100 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 83 to 109 ℔s., at $5 75@$6 90; 134 head Canada Sheep, averaging 121 ℔s., at $6 40; 180 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 86 ℔s., at $5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,900 head, against 21,200 head for the same time last week; the market dragged at $5 20@$5 62½ for Yorkers; $5 90@$6 12½ for heavy Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Flour dull and drooping; shippers out of the market. Wheat dull and lower at $1 21¾ for No. 1 Spring; $1 19½ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 20¼, March; $1 22½, April; No. 3 Spring, $1 15; Rejected, $1 09. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 57c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 57⅜c., March; 62½c. bid, May; New No. 2 Mixed, 53c.@54c.; Rejected, Old, 53c.@53¼c.; New, 48c. Oats steady at 42⅝c. for No. 2, spot; 43c., March; Rejected, 39½c. Rye steady at 82c.@83c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at $1 70 for No. 2 Spring; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 3 do. Pork dull and lower, at $14, cash or March; $14 30, April. Lard in fair demand and lower, at $8 75, cash; $8 80, March; $9, April. Bulk Meats quiet and weak, at 5½c. for Shoulders, 7⅜c. for Short Rib Middles, 7⅝c. for Short Clear Middles, loose, spot; Short Rib Middles, April, 7⅞c. Dressed Hogs dull and lower, at $6 25@$6 30. Whisky firm at 96c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, and 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged; lower grades in good demand. Wheat dull and lower at $1 21½@$1 22 for No. 2 Spring; $1 58 asked for No. 2 Red Winter; $1 57 bid. Corn firm at 61½c.@62c. for No. 2 Mixed, regular, cash and February. Oats quiet and unchanged at 49c. for No. 2 in elevator. Barley firm at $1 90@$2 for Wisconsin Spring. Rye firm at 88c. Whisky firm at 96c. Pork dull at $15@$15 50. Dry-salted Meats dull and weak; small lots of loose Clear Rib Sides at 7½c.@7¾c.; order lots of packed at 6c. for Shoulders, 8c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon dull; sales of jobbing and order lots at 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard firmer at $8 50@$8 55. Live Hogs dull and lower at $4 60@$4 80 for shipping, $5@$5 25 for packing, $6 30@$6 50 for Extra. Cattle—Good grades scarce and wanted; corn-fed Texans, $3@$4 25; common to fair native steers, $2@$3; fair to extra, $3 25@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, and 3,800 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—Receipts—11,800 bbls. Flour, 30,589 bushels Wheat, 43,332 bushels Corn, 36,316 bushels Oats, 19,581 bushels Barley, 2,050 bushels Peas. Exports—21,600 bushels Wheat, 2,440 bushels Corn, 31,500 bushels Oats. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat nominal; no sales reported; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 53@$1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 45; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 43. Corn nominal; no sales; old held at 75c.@76½c.; new on the track, 71c.@72c. Oats firm; No. 2 Western held at 55c. Barley steady; sales of four-rowed State at $1 90; two-rowed Canada at $1 80. Quoted—Canada, $1 80@$2; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Barley Malt steady and scarce; Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 90@$2. Rye nominal at $1 05. Dressed Hogs, 7½c.@8c. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Flour steady; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 59; choice White Canada held at $1 88. Corn steady at 80c.; sales of 2,400 bushels at 80c. Oats quiet; State held at 54c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $2 10. Corn-meal $1 55 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted per cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22. Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 per ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 56c.; to Albany, 42c.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Wheat steady, but quiet. Rye rather more active. Corn firm at previous prices. [illegible] Two-rowed State at $1 92½; Canada is held at $2 25 for Canada West and $2 27 for Bay Quinte. Oats higher; sales of three cars No. 2 Mixed State at 59½c., and one car State at the Susquehanna Depot at 58c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 24 for No. 1; $1 21¼ for No. 2; March, $1 21¾; April, $1 24¼. Corn firm and in fair demand at 56½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats steady at 40½c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 79c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 75 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 25@$14 50. Hams in pickle firm at 9⅝c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats firm at 5¾c. for loose Shoulders; 7¾c.@8c. for boxed Middles. Lard nominally 8⅞c. for Steam; 9½c. for Kettle. Dressed Hogs steady at $6 25@$6 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower at $1 46@$1 48 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn quiet and unchanged at 60c.@62c. Oats steady at 46c.@54c. Rye firm at $1@$1 02. Barley dull. Butter dull; medium grades lower. Pork dull and nominally $15. Lard dull at 8¾c. for Steam; 9c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@8c. Bacon quiet and steady at 7c. for Shoulders, 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 9c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs dull; sales of light at $5@$5 60; heavy, $5 85@$5 90; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 2,200 head. Whisky steady at 96c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 48 for No. 3 White Wabash; March, $1 50. Corn dull and lower at 63½c. for High Mixed; March, 64¼c.; April, 66c.; May, 67½c.; New, 59c.; New Low Mixed, 58c.; no grade, 60c. Oats dull and declining at 49½c. for No. 1; 47c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $5 15@$5 35. Dressed Hogs dull at $6 75. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—8,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Corn scarce and higher at 79c.@80c. for White; 85c. for Yellow. Pork dull and lower at $16. Sugar dull at 5c.@5½c. for inferior; 6¼c.@6½c. for common; 6¾c.@7⅜c. for fair to fully fair; 8c.@9c. for prime to choice. Molasses in fair demand; light supply; sales of common Fermenting at 45c.@50c.; fair Fermenting, 61c.; fair, 63c. Corn-meal firmer at $3 85. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅞. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, 5.40.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 62@$1 63 for Extra; $1 55½@$1 56 for No. 1 White. Corn dull and lower at 62c. Oats dull and lower at 46c.@47c. Clover-seeds sold at $5 05. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, and 7,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn easier, at 68c.@70c. Oats sold at 60c.@65c. Pork quiet at $15 50. Bulk Meats dull and lower, at 6c. for Shoulders, 8c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9¾c. for tierce, 10¼c. for keg. Whisky sold at 95½c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—Wheat dull, but steady; held at $1 58 for No. 1 Red; $1 48 for No. 2 do. Corn easier at 67c.@68c. for New Mixed; 72c.@73c. for Old. Oats steady at 50c. for No. 1 State; 48c. for No. 2. Petroleum active, firm, and unchanged.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 13.—13, 60, 55, 28, 107, 110½, 112, 113.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—73, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; 91, The People ex rel. Murphy vs. Green; 101, The People ex rel. McGowan vs. Green; 112, In the matter, &c., of Harmony F. & M. Insurance Company; 115, Egbert vs. Crittenden, Jr.; 121, Ahern vs. Goodspeed, &c.; 164, Holyoke, &c., vs. Adams; 169, Phelps vs. Nicholson, &c.; 178, Hopper vs. Hopper; 191, Hunt, &c., vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 197, Thompson, &c., vs. Thompson, &c.; 202, Keenan vs. Waverly Paper Mills; 213½, —— vs. ——; 223, Fleury vs. Hammond; 234, Jaffras vs. McKillop & Sprague Company; 265, Johnson vs. Harland; 266, Same vs. Same; 275, Douglas W. M. Company vs. Roossell et al.; 283, Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.; 284, Stewart vs. Bany; 288, In re, &c., of Pearsall; 289, In re, &c., of Russell; 290, In re, &c., of Schermerhorn; 291, Sewoss vs. Wood; 293, Lachenmeyer vs. Lachenmeyer; 294, Congregation Keneseth, &c., vs. Congregation Keneseth, &c.; 295, Bull's Head Bank vs. Cobb; 305, —— vs. ——; 320, —— vs. ——; 327, —— vs. ——; 332, —— vs. ——; 349, —— vs. ——; 350, —— vs. ——; 351, Lookup vs. Collins, &c.; 357, National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.; 358, Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 361, In the matter, &c., of Moore; 374, —— vs. ——; 377, —— vs. ——; 378, —— vs. ——; 379, —— vs. ——; 380, —— vs. ——; 381, —— vs. ——; Call 383, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Demurrers—22, Dambmann vs. Schulting; 23, Same vs. Same; 5, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 7, Hartmann vs. The Mayor, &c. Issues of Law and Fact—299½, Wood vs. Dowdney; 226, Gray vs. Green, impleaded, &c.; 303, Mott, Executor, &c., vs. Mott et al.; 308, Burke vs. Burke, &c.; 311, Estevez, &c., vs. Purdy et al.; 312, Plump vs. Smith; 313, Kitchen, Receiver, &c., vs. Conklin et al.; 316, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Brewster et al.; 325, Zeshevetzke vs. Decker et al.; 326, Bache et al. vs. Purcell; 328, Seligman vs. Peyser; 329, O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell; 331, Robinson et al. vs. Norris; 341, Peet vs. Rusgits; 342, Anthony vs. Rusgits; 345, Beckwith vs. Green, &c.; 346, Codling vs. Brown; 351, Churchill et al. vs. Downs et al.; 352, Same vs. Same; 355, Walker vs. Walker; 357, Winthrop, &c., vs. McKim; 359, Post vs. Weil; 365, —— vs. ——; 1, Jones et al. vs. Butler, Administrator, &c.; 12, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 20, Ritter vs. Boody; 37½, Sanford vs. Norris; 45, Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.; 46, Murphy vs. Dickinson et al.; 47, Murphy vs. Gamble; 48, Spring vs. Hubbard; 53, Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.; 65, Crane vs. Onderdonk et al.; 95, Clark, Administratrix, vs. Griswold; 43, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 56, Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.; 67, Potter vs. Coulter.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Short Causes—2800, Bay State Iron Company vs. New-York Construction Company; 2932, Van Vleet vs. Berhenne; 2862, Wise et al. vs. Migel; 2966, Knapp vs. Alden; 2296, Gillender vs. Farwell et al.; 2650, Bailey vs. Baldwin; 2040, Powers vs. Snyder; 2946, Clark et al. vs. N. Y., W. and B. Railroad Company; 2906, Hart, &c., Manufacturing Company vs. Kennedy; 2582, Hegeman, Executor, vs. Terry et al.; 2934, Meyer vs. Gordon; 1998, Mechanics' Bank of Chicago vs. Brownell; 1342, Mathey vs. Luga; 1686, Van Brunt vs. Schmid et al.; 1724, Smith vs. Hodges; 1982, Bowery National Bank vs. Colell, impleaded; 2054, Ingraham vs. Meyer, &c.; 2172½, Pratt vs. Parker; 2544, Von Stabe vs. Sherman; 2122, Daniels vs. Boyd; 2258, Herman et al. vs. Keogh; 2770, Morgan et al. vs. Hoss et al.; 2552, Thompson vs. Thain; 2546, Skinner vs. Beatty; 2656, Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Short Causes—2929, Bassett vs. Wilson; 2873, Belden vs. Gentil; 2493, Adee et al. vs. Wilder; 1235, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Kamm et al.; 2777, Kingsland vs. Burdick, &c.; 2643, Rogers vs. Gould; 2575, American Exchange National Bank vs. Colman et al.; 1297, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Howe et al.; 1139, Fullerton vs. Charlick; 1817, Brinckerhoff vs. Marquard; 1313, Beckel vs. Schwarz; 2177, Schoppert et al. vs. Hogan et al.; 2753, Killen et al. vs. Rocke; 2529, Keenan et al. vs. Waverly Paper Mills; 2675, Elias vs. Robinson; 2791, Sherman et al. vs. Levine; 2263, Brown vs. Lane; 1287, Devoe vs. Barnes; 1991, Cushman vs. Martin; 2593, Stebbins vs. Pollard; 2803, Forrest vs. Fowne; 2887, Anell vs. Ritter; 2879, White vs. Phillips; 2911, Ross vs. Heylman, impleaded; 2891, Lienau vs. Southside Railroad Company of Long Island; 2719, Nottingham Manufacturing Company (Limited) vs. Kent.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spier, J.—Short Causes—1447, Camp vs. Fitzsimmons; 1440, Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson; 1432, Shilter et al. vs. Kraus et al.; 1446, Rawson et al. vs. Claflin et al.; 1588, Arnold vs. Nostrand; 1570, Colvin vs. Keyes, impleaded; 1544, Smith vs. Raphael, survivor; 1586, Mahoney vs. O'Callaghan; 1579, Gregg vs. Howe; 1364, McEvily vs. Mahoney; 1147, Stanton vs. Riley; 1352, Pirro vs. Haberle; 1417, Wyman vs. Holbrook et al.; 1383, McEvily vs. Mahoney; 1469, Brainerd vs. Kennedy; 1542, Rigney et al. vs. Asvell; 1346, Kats vs. Ackerle; 1167, Fellows vs. Jaehne et al.; 1414, Benedict et al. vs. Gilman; 1237, Casteno et al. vs. Muller et al.; 1365, Thurber vs. Egan et al.; 1382, Thurber vs. Brady.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Loew, J.—12, Hopper vs. The Mayor, &c.; 30, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 32, —— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2486, Anderson vs. Wilson; 2373, Schueller vs. Rosa; 1038, Aarons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2205, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 2423, —— vs. ——; 3234, —— vs. ——; 3838, —— vs. ——; 1528, Coe vs. Cassidy; 3952, Henderson vs. Mayor; 1737, Jabes vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company; 2509, Richter vs. Sager; 2277, Perry, Administratrix, vs. Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2273, Beach vs. Bloss.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—2524, Taylor vs. Brennan; 2604, Drinin vs. Murray; 2605, Murray vs. Walsh et al.; 3903, McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2624, Tiffany & Co. vs. Martin; 1601, Cockroft vs. Moller; 2656, Fallon, Guardian, vs. C., P., N. & E. R. Railroad Company; 2665, Moore vs. Day; 2666, Genet vs. Bonnon; 2667, Kosske vs. Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.; 2670, Dulby et al. vs. Curry et al.; 2677, Donnelly vs. Hull; 2673, Treadwell vs. Hoffman; 2678, Weed vs. Burt; 2631, Vanderbilt vs. Erie Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Held by Shea, C. J.—4465, Leon vs. Ballon; 3258, Lloyd vs. Marsh, Jr.; 3982, Schmidt vs. Steinmetz; 3945, McKeon vs. McSeley; 3284, Worth vs. Hart; 3292, May et al. vs. Reed; 2196, Jacquelin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 3006, Sage et al. vs. Vetter; 3264, Ferris, Jr., et al. vs. Byrne; 3379, Sanders vs. Schneittacher; 3380, Trimble vs. Doran; 3381, Gibbons vs. East River Savings Institution; 3382, Sanders vs. Sterling; 3228, Jones vs. New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company; 4310, Cook, Jr., vs. Fairchild.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—3211 Holbrook vs. Brennan; 4053 Thyson vs. Vetter; 4249 McTurk vs. Taft; 4408 Mares vs. Seagrave; 4391, Caseablanco vs. Hernstein; 3751, Keogh et al. vs. Muldoon; 3861, Laimbeer vs. Son; 3259, Englehart vs. Friese et al.; 3261, Hull vs. Isaacson; 2031, Burke vs. Smith; 3245, McLaughlin vs. Gleason; 4146, Wallmann vs. Wallmann; 4187, Pray et al. vs. Anderson; 3271, Meise vs. Walkes; 3273, Gothberger vs. Brennan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—3678, Fulton vs. New-York Match Company; 3123, Iskiyan vs. Dimmick; 3815, Hulin vs. Smith et al.; 3937, Neimeyer vs. Marteme; 4029, Ellis et al. vs. Bohm; 4122, Rohm vs. Strone et al.; 4167, Schubert vs. Fox; 4168, Same vs. Same; 4170, Lowenbien vs. Howe et al.; 4270, Averill vs. Raphael; 4303, Jeanteb vs. Gentel; 4382, Gillot vs. Joseny et al.; 3765, Tozier et al. vs. Coulter; 3267, Heinrich vs. Hoffmeister; 3269, Hernstein vs. Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—William Conklin and Charles Lyons, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Patrick Slattery, felonious assault and battery; James O'Neil, felonious assault and battery; Frederick Schmid and Herman Brown, burglary; Karel Kristan and William Christian, grand larceny; Henry P. Craig, grand larceny; Philmon J. Tournay, grand larceny; Archibald C. McIntyre, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Cowen vs. Hillas; Goldsmith vs. Heinstein; Warren vs. Corwin; Browne vs. Browne; memoranda.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Smith vs. Coe; order for judgment.

Dowdne vs. Volkening; motion denied with costs.

Reade vs. Clark; order of reference.

Jones vs. Sharkey; Holst vs. Anthony; Same vs. Same; orders granted.

Strong vs. New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company; findings signed and filed. See memorandum with Clerk at Special Term.

Congregation Shaar Hashmoin vs. Halladay; motion denied. See decision.

By Judge Monell.

Winn vs. Crosby; order signed and filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Harrison vs. Harrison; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Lawson vs. Davis. See memorandum.

[illegible] vs. Clarke; motion denied, $10 costs. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Folline—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Elene—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A Round of Pleasure—Mr. G. L. Fox, the Marten Family.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Belles of the Kitchen—More Blunders Than One—The Vokes Troupe.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Rag Picker.—Varieties—Mr. E. Eddy, Miss Nelly Pieris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville, Operatic, and Novelty Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Egyptian Antiquities—Paintings.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

STEINWAY HALL.—Concert in Costume by the Caroline Richings Musical Union.

BAIN HALL.—The Pilgrim, (Allegory.)

ROOMS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Readings and Music by Miss Jennie Lewis, Mrs. Gulager, and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Mr. Henry A. Mott "Light and Color."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

For Sale.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* Times *Office.*

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The truth about the present condition and necessities of the poor of our City is likely to come out, now that gentlemen familiar with the subject are giving the public the results of their experience. Rev. Dr. John Hall, at a meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday, expressed a decided opinion that "the machinery of benevolence in this City is sufficiently extended already," and he added, "I should regard it as a public calamity if it were enlarged." Dr. Hall explained in a general way the various measures for dispensing relief which already exist, and "deprecated any course which would leave a residuum of permanent dependence." The views of Dr. Hall are entitled to great weight, and in our opinion they are fatal to the soup-kitchen project lately talked of.

Equally convincing are the statements put forward by Mr. C. L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, and Mr. W. F. Barnard, Superintendent of the Five Points Mission. Mr. Brace tells us that the soup-kitchen plan was tried thoroughly in 1857, and that it was found to "demoralize and pauperize the poor" without benefiting "the most deserving class." It encourages habits of dependence, reaches chiefly the class of professional beggars, and injures every decent man or woman who is induced to go and "stand day after day in a long line" for the sake of a basin of soup. Mr. Brace says, "the lazy, the undeserving, and the bold professional beggars will be supported by this well-meant but misguided charity. No true friend of the working classes can long be in favor of public soup-kitchens." Such a charity as that with which Mr. Brace is connected, and to which he has rendered inestimable service, is designed to relieve poverty *permanently*, not to create paupers. The interesting facts given in Mr. Brace's letter illustrate the system. Even the "destitute" children are encouraged to save their pennies—the newsboys alone saved $300 last month—and the society has provided homes for destitute children in other parts of the country at the rate of 300 a month since the panic. A more truly benevolent society could not be imagined, and we hope the public will give it very liberal support during the remainder of the Winter. We published a list of its industrial schools yesterday.

Mr. Barnard, of the Five Points Mission, also concurs in the opinions we have published in reference to soup-kitchens. He says, "those who have had experience in the care of the poor agree that there is more danger this season of bringing upon us as a community the curse of mendicancy than that there will be cases of starvation." The "bummer" class is the one which takes the "front places" whenever a soup-kitchen is opened—and anybody who knows the re- [illegible] understand how this is likely to be the case. The honest poor will not go and fight with stalwart loafers for a plate of soup. We confess that the soup-kitchen plan had been recommended to us, but upon consultation with some of the gentlemen who have had many years of experience in dealing with the poor, we could not but arrive at the conclusions expressed by Dr. Hall, Mr. Brace, and Mr. Barnard. It is very easy for inexperienced persons to make matters ten times worse than ever, at such a time as this, by the unwise distribution of alms. We say with Dr. Hall—give generously, but give wisely, and in the right direction.

Another day has passed, and not a single cart has been sent out into the streets—not a shovel has been used, not a speck of dirt or snow carried off by the street-cleaning officials. What have Charlick, Smith, and Gardner to say to this? Do they call this method of dealing with the public fair play, or swindling? We call it swindling, but they can call it what they please. They have a million dollars a year at their disposal for street cleaning. What do they do with it? Decidedly, they do not apply it to the uses for which it was intended. The condition of all our thoroughfares is frightful—up town or down town, they are all alike. Nassau street, and all the important and much-used thoroughfares leading out of it on either side, are huge masses of snow and dirt. Broadway is not in a much better plight, and as for the narrow streets along which the Broadway and Bleecker street cars run, they are in a state which no words can describe. Absolutely not a street-cleaning cart has been sent out ever since our last fall of snow. Charlick, Hank Smith, and Hugh Gardner are chiefly responsible for this monstrous abuse. And yet, we believe, they all call themselves honest men—which is more, we can tell them, than the public do.

It seems, from a return sent in to Congress, yesterday, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that Special Agent Jayne received as "perquisites" between March, 1869, and November, 1873, the very comfortable sum of $168,718. This was in consideration of frauds, or alleged frauds, brought to light in the Customs. In the Phelps-Dodge case Jayne was the informer, and he received $65,718. The total amount paid out to informers and officers was $1,838,766 26, while the share remaining for the United States was $1,914,746 49. The statement from which we quote these figures will be found in our news columns, and it forms what an Irishman would call "mighty pretty reading." If it does not satisfy our law-makers that something *must* be done to change the system under which special agents can make hard upon $200,000 in less than four years, these same law-makers must be beyond the reach of argument.

A secession movement has begun to develop itself in British Columbia. That distant dependency of the British crown gave in its adhesion last year to the act of confederation of the Canadian provinces, on the distinct understanding that it was to be connected with the rest of the Dominion by a transcontinental railroad. The policy of the new Canadian Cabinet on this scheme is somewhat doubtful, but is supposed to aim at the establishment of a mixed system of land and water transport, essentially different from the great project over whose initiation Sir John A. MacDonald's Ministry suffered shipwreck. The people of British Columbia appear to be prepared to consider any such "whittling away" of the great Canadian Pacific Railroad as a breach of the contract on which they entered the Confederation; and pending some specific assurances on the subject from Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues, they have demanded that the Colonial Legislature should cease to take further steps to fulfill the Columbian items of the common agreement. A procession of citizens one thousand strong is a pretty large gathering for the chief town of Vancouver's Island, and when a petition was presented backed by such a force, the Legislature apparently concluded that they meant mischief. To-day's telegrams do not, however, bear out the news sent to Canadian papers that the session of the Legislature was forcibly broken up. As a result of the demonstration, the Chief of the Ministry has resigned, and application was made to the officer commanding in those waters to have a gun-boat stationed at the Government buildings. The latter request was very sensibly refused, but the tone of Canadian sentiment on the subject may be inferred from the somewhat brutal suggestion of a Montreal paper, that probably the three British regiments said to be ordered to Canada are intended for British Columbia.

OUR TARIFF LAWS AND CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

It is one of the misfortunes, at this time, of the great commercial centre of the country that it has not in Congress a merchant or lawyer, of admitted experience and ability, to represent and vindicate its interests. By this we do not intend to intimate that New-York has, as a City, interests in conflict with those of other parts of the country. Commerce is, to be sure, the paramount business of New-York, and yet there are more manufacturing enterprises here than is generally supposed; but, in a national sense, commerce, manufactures, and agriculture are indissolubly linked together. If one of them is neglected, or unjustly dealt with, all suffer and the country suffers.

The two topics which now profoundly interest this City are the finances and the tariff. Our people are not *doctrinaires*. They are men of business, in all the amplitude and strength of that true Saxon word, which, broader than either, embraces the Italian term of "trade" and the Latin "commerce." Here are kept the ledgers which write up the accounts of the country. Here are the great banks and bankers—they who carry on the exchanges of nations. Here are the importers, jobbers, and distributors of three-fourths at least of the foreign merchandise, which by its duties so largely contributes to defray the necessary expenditures of the nation. How shall our finances and tariff be so adjusted as to promote the general prosperity? That is the question of questions to-day in Congress, and where in that body are the merchant salesmen to discuss it in the interest of the Empire City, and thereby of the whole country?

The [illegible] with that of the tariff. One runs into the other. We chiefly obtain our gold coin, with which to pay the interest on our national indebtedness and for other purposes, from duties on imports, and it cannot be denied that our importing interest is in a very irritated and dissatisfied condition. This, we think, comes from no serious fault of our local Customs authorities, or from the Executive in Washington, nor is the remedy with them. Congress is the responsible power. In respect to the Customs revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury has taken the initiative, and in his recent letter has indicated, in outline, much-needed reforms.

In respect to these revenue reforms, we have had of late a good deal to say, and in no partisan sense. We neither scold the Customs authorities at this port, as do some of our neighbors, and especially an evening paper, as if they were *solely* at fault; nor do we uphold the wisdom or expediency of all our existing Customs laws; nor do we deny that intentional frauds on the revenue are sometimes committed by importers. Much of our legislation for the prevention or detection and punishment of willful evasion of Customs duties is unnecessarily harsh and bungling, but this is not the only defect in our revenue system. We need simpler laws prescribing and defining classifications for duty, or rather we need *one* general law, instead of the thirty-four, and more, now in force.

Our law columns daily attest the necessity of this. Two Federal Courts in this City—one held by Judge Shipman and the other by Judge Blatchford—are occupied just now in hearing disputes between importers and the Government, respecting rates of duty, where the importer sues the Collector to recover back sums claimed to be exacted in excess. We have alluded to the wool case, argued for the merchants by Mr. Choate, which involved inquiry into the date when new rates of duty took effect, and wherein the Government was beaten. Yesterday was reported another case, concerning the duty on table oil, and therein the inquiry was whether the article in dispute was olive oil, paying a dollar, or salad oil paying twenty-five cents a gallon. The jury said, after hearing the evidence, that it was not olive oil, as the Government had decided.

Now, these repeated decisions of the courts in favor of the importers do not imply neglect, or oppression, on the part of the Customs officers making what turns out to be an excessive levy. The fault is in the confusion of language employed by Congress when its thirty-four enactments are taken together. In cases of fair doubt, as to whether the oil should pay one dollar or twenty-five cents, the Collector naturally errs on the safe side, and exacts the higher rate. He is not a judicial, but an executive officer.

We are satisfied that the Customs authorities in this City, so far as they are under the control of Collector Arthur, are patient, painstaking, and seek only to carry out, justly, but firmly, the will of Congress, inflicting no other hardships on importers than the law inflicts. But the Tariff laws are confused and confusing, and *they* should be revised and unified.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A sensational dispatch has been published referring to alleged activity in German arsenals. If this piece of news have any foundation at all, it will probably be found capable of a very commonplace explanation. But no one would take the trouble of manufacturing stories of this nature were it not that existing circumstances lent them some kind of inherent probability. Whether Germany is pushing forward the manufacture of improved small arms with unusual expedition or not, it is certain that the Empire stands as completely armed as if war were a possibility which any day might develop into a fact. This is certainly not a satisfactory attitude for any great power to maintain, either as regards its bearing on internal prosperity, or on its share in contributing to the prosperity of the world at large. Apart from its bad results in a humanitarian aspect, it is a great economical evil. It leads to a vast amount of unproductive expenditure, and it locks up in the military strong box a huge amount of solid treasure which ought to be fulfilling its natural function of lending sinews to labor, and permanently enriching the world.

It is not easy to apportion the blame for the bloated military expenditures which are at present the rule among all the great powers of Europe. Germany has, it is true, furnished France with a permanent grievance and motive for renewed war, in compelling the cession of her Rhine provinces. But would France have been less disposed to seek the first convenient opportunity for revenge had Strasburg and Metz been left in her hands? To one great party in the nation, the German crusade against the Ultramontanes, and the German guarantee of the unity of the Kingdom of Italy, are sufficient motives for irreconcilable hostility; and among another large class, the mere sting of humiliation and defeat furnishes prompting enough for a new war. No French Administration could exist for a day after declaring its intention to stop the organizing of a huge and well-appointed army, and to curtail, say by one-half, the existing scale of expenditure for weapons of the newest pattern. The Germans are not slow to express their belief that the quarrel with France must be fought over again, and the French are sustained by the hope that the day will come when the disgrace of Sedan can be wiped out, the burden of the indemnity shifted on their late foes, and the wrested provinces restored to their allegiance. The only difference between the opinions of the two nations on this subject is that the Germans would prefer the conflict to come soon, and the French perceive the necessity of waiting for a recovery of their own strength, and for the possible gaining of an ally.

In this perfectly-intelligible state of feeling is to be found the explanation of the recent tone of German diplomacy and German newspapers toward France, and of the lengths to which the MacMahon Cabinet has gone to avoid all appearance of offense. A semi-official journal of Berlin thus brusquely translates the meaning of the recent diplomatic remonstrances addressed to France:

> "We are not only justified in putting down to the account of the Government of France the overstepping by the journals of that country of a certain line in their attacks upon Germany; we are further perfectly justified in holding that Government responsible [illegible] Bishops—Bishops who are named and paid by it, and owe it obedience as State subjects. These priests have no business whatsoever to trouble themselves about German affairs; German legislation in no way at all concerns the French people or the French Church, and is therefore no subject for French pastoral letters. We require from President MacMahon that he allow no provocations to Germany to be uttered unpunished in his country; otherwise we shall either consider him as our enemy, who desires to bring about quarrel and war with us, or as a weak and incapable man, who does not know how to establish for himself any authority in his country."

This is obviously language which would not be addressed to a proud and sensitive nation if its authors did not consider war a more desirable alternative than a perpetual interchange of petty provocations. Prince Bismarck is not likely to underrate the tremendous difficulty of his struggle with the Papacy, and if the French Government, which wields the only sword now at the Pope's service, is not prepared to observe the strictest neutrality as between Germany and the Ultramontanes, the imperial Chancellor would rather plunge into another war for the purpose of breaking that sword forever. The MacMahon Cabinet has given evidence of its sincere desire for the maintenance of peace, by frankly recognizing the permanent unity of Italy and by showing, in the temporary suppression of *L'Univers*, that they preferred giving mortal offense to their Ultramontane allies to incurring the displeasure of Germany. So the matter rests, and is likely to rest for some time to come. But, meanwhile, the German military budget will continue to present its present enormous dimensions, and the French people will continue to carry a burden of taxation, nearly one-half of which is devoted to war-like expenditures. The ultimate issue of such a state of things, however much to be deplored, hardly admits of doubt.

THE GRANGERS.

Ever since the grangers became powerful in numbers and influence, the Democratic Party has regarded them with intense solicitude. It was assumed that this order, having objects which could only be attained through Governmental action, necessarily was political in its character. To this assumption was joined another equally absurd, for the Democrats imagined that the farmers were fools. The country had been under Republican control for more than a dozen years, during which the abuses of which the farmers complain had become prominent, and therefore it was said the farmers were possessed of an implacable hostility to the Republican Party. The Democracy saw in the grangers the "cloud no bigger than a man's hand" which was soon to burst upon the Republican Party, and overwhelm it. The grangers did not know their own business, but the Democracy understood all about it, and laid down a programme which was arranged wholly in the interest of the Democratic Party. It was decided that every granger must henceforth act in the interest of Democracy. Doubtless the arrangement would have been entirely satisfactory to the few adherents of the moribund party if the grangers had been a party to it, but unhappily they were not.

This fact appears most conclusively in the proceedings of the National Grange, now in session in St. Louis. We can imagine nothing more disheartening to the Democrats than the records of this body. We must especially condole with them upon the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted without a dissenting voice. After having courted this order with the most assiduous zeal for so many months, it must be hard for the Democrats to see it run as follows:

> "We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the grange, national, State, or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings."

Yet this is nothing more than what the order has constantly declared, although, perhaps, in less authoritative form. Nobody but forlorn Democrats catching at straws have supposed the grangers to be a political body seeking to attain their objects by means of partisan machinery. This final and formal statement takes from the Democrats the delusion in which they have found so much comfort.

The declaration of the purposes of the grangers, in which this emphatic expression has a prominent place, is an important and suggestive document. Admirable in its tone and temper, it is so frank that there can no longer be any question as to the spirit of an order which now comprises the controlling class of many powerful States. We are told in the most solemn and public manner that it is the purpose of the grangers to develop a better and higher manhood among themselves, and in every way, consistent with a due regard to the rights of others, to increase their material prosperity. In their own words their aim is to secure their "mental, moral, social, and material advancement." To attain some of these ends they say:

> "We desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middle-men—not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. We shall, therefore, advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the sea-board, or between home producers and consumers, all productions of our country. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble order there is no communism and no agrarianism."

This admirable tone pervades the whole of an address which had been rendered necessary by the misrepresentations to which the grangers had been subjected by the selfishness of bankrupt politicians.

Hereafter the grangers should need no vindication. The Democrats will, of course, continue to strive to turn the order to their own advantage, but in the face of these explicit declarations, they cannot hope to meet with much success. The grangers will in the future, even more than they have in the past, act in politics independently of the granges. The natural affiliations of the great majority of them are with the Republican Party, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will continue to act with the party which has always been true to the public interests. They can and will influence their party to serve them more efficiently than any other existing organization. Inside the Republican Party they can hope to secure all they desire; without it, they cannot expect anything but uncertainty at the best.

LAW REPORTS.

The manner in which the decisions of the Supreme Court in the State have been reported for several years past is scandalous to the jurisprudence of the State, and has become alike intolerable to the Judges and the legal profession. Under the provision of the Constitution, which declares that judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person—attorneys, whose only excuse for so doing was the fact that their incapacity had denied them professional success, have felt no delicacy in constituting themselves reporters of the courts in which they had the ability to practice; and the jurisprudence of the State, which under the sagacious and discriminating system of reporting conducted by such men as Hill, Denio, and Comstock, commanded the respect and concurrence of the Judges of the other States, has become discreditable and discredited. Dissenting opinions are published as the decisions of the court. Opinions written in years gone by are suddenly brought to light after the questions discussed therein have been long since settled otherwise by the Court of Appeals.

Each opinion is published two or three times in the different sets of reports, and everything, good, bad, and indifferent, is put in to fill up the volumes for the pecuniary benefit of the publishers. The weak Judges are anxious to see their feeble essays in print, and readily furnish their opinions for that purpose, while the able Judges hesitate to commit their learning to such association. The profession find it hopeless to rely upon authorities when an equal number can always be found on both sides of a question, and are subjected to great pecuniary loss in the purchase of this despicable literature, in which decisions are repeated again and again, and the facts are so insufficiently stated as in many cases utterly to preclude any intelligent conception of the point of law decided.

In the hope of abating this nuisance, the Legislature, in 1869, passed an act giving power to the Governor, Attorney General, and Secretary of State to appoint an official reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. Under this act Mr. Lansing was appointed. His reports were ably and carefully prepared, but in the same year (1869) the new judiciary article of the Constitution was adopted, in which it was directed that the Legislature should provide for the appointment, by the Justices holding the General Terms of the Supreme Court, of a reporter of the decisions of that court. Although Mr. Lansing's appointment continued in force until the Legislature took action under the provision of the Constitution, yet when this provision was brought to the attention of the Legislature by Gov. Hoffman, and the Legislature failed to act under it, some of the Justices, feeling that they were deprived of the power of appointment given them by the Constitution, did not give to Mr. Lansing that cordial and entire support which was necessary to enable him to stop the further publication of these unauthorized reports. The result was that Abbott's, Howard's, Barbour's, and Lansing's, and a new series, known as the New-York Supreme Court Reports, were all engaged in reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court when Mr. Lansing resigned his position of reporter in January, and Mr. Hun, the late Deputy Attorney General, was appointed in his place. Mr. Hun, finding affairs in this position, has prepared and had introduced in the Legislature a bill placing this appointment of reporter in the General Term Justices of the Supreme Court. This bill has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of each House. It has been submitted to the Justices of the General Terms of the Supreme Court, and has their approval, and also that of the Council of Reporting, appointed by the Bar Association in New-York, and we sincerely hope that it will become a law.

When this power is once given to the Judges, and not till then, shall we see an end put to the existing evils, and a set of reports of the Supreme Court decisions as efficient and well conducted as those edited in the Court of Appeals by Mr. Sickels, who holds his appointment from the Judges of that court. The Constitution of the State, the courts, the legal profession, every citizen of the State who may be involved in litigation, demand of the Legislature the suppression of the existing wretched system of reporting, alike injurious to the public and private interests of the State, and discreditable to its jurisprudence; and in the hands of a committee over which Mr. Prince presides in the House, and Judge Robertson in the Senate, we have every reason to expect a reform in this matter.

SUFFOCATION BY COAL-GAS.

At this season of the year it is usual for many persons who have not had sad experience of the fatal effects of coal-gas upon the human system, to sleep in rooms in which the windows and doors are tightly closed, and in which there are gas or coal stoves. The fear of taking cold seems to possess young and old alike. If there happen to be the slightest current of cold air at the side of a room where the bedstead stands, the sleeper becomes alarmed about his health, and changes to the corner he deems most secure. If the windows are not so closely fitted as to keep out the wind, the weather-strip man is forthwith sent for, and charged with the duty of making them so. If the bedroom doors in closing should leave a gap at the floor no thicker than a sheet of ordinary letter-paper it is stopped by a shawl or a soft rug. Having made all these preparations for what is called a comfortable night's rest, the misguided person gets into bed, leaving his stove sufficiently well-fed to keep up an even temperature until morning. When the walls of a room are new, or old and damp, they become air-tight, and with the presence of a gas or coal stove the sleeper has no chance for escape.

Within the past two months, many cases of partial or actual suffocation have occurred in different parts of the country. In the beginning of December the residents of Oakland, Penn., but for the strong physical organization of a teacher in the public school, would have been compelled to mourn the loss of a score or more of their children. Through a defect in the stove-pipes the gas escaped into the school-room. The doors and windows were tightly closed, and there were no ventilators. Under such circumstances, of course, it was only a question of time as to effect. Very soon the teacher was startled by seeing several of her pupils drop from their desks to the floor; others attempted to reach the door, but fell insensible before doing so. The teacher in a moment seemed to understand the state of affairs. She immediately threw open the windows and doors, called to a man just passing for assistance, and then fell into a stupor. By that time as many as twenty-five children had fallen insensible. The man had the presence of mind to carry them all into the open air, and then to run for a doctor. By a prompt application of restoratives every life was saved. Now, if it had so happened that the teacher had been as physically weak—and such is the case very often—as her pupils, and that she had become insensible before gaining the door, it is quite clear that all would have been smothered. The man who went to the rescue might possibly have noticed the stillness which prevailed in the school as he passed, but it is more than likely that he would have attributed it to another than the real cause.

Shortly after we had heard of the foregoing case, a gentleman took the trouble to send to The Times an account of the death of a lady in the upper part of this City from the effects of a gas-stove. She had gone to sleep leaving it at full pressure. The windows and doors of her room were air-tight, so that there was nothing whatever to carry off the product of the gas combustion and the vitiated air. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that she had been smothered in the manner described. On the night of the 2d of January, five seamen lost their lives by suffocation, on board the German bark *Adolph Von Barth*, at Wilmington, N. C. They slept in a close forecastle. During the night the damper of the stove got so turned by the action of the heat that it threw out all the gas. Before morning two had already died, and during the following day the remaining three succumbed. On the 17th of the same month a father and his five-year-old son were suffocated at Boston, under circumstances almost similar; and now we hear of a case of the same kind which occurred at Philadelphia on the 9th inst. A man and wife named Wieland were found dead in an air-tight room, from which a considerable quantity of gas came forth as soon as the door was opened.

Surely with so many evidences of the danger of sleeping in improperly-ventilated rooms, with coal and gas stoves, it ought not to be very difficult to impress upon persons of average intelligence the necessity of being more careful. We should not advise anybody to sleep, or rather to freeze, in an excessively cold room; but we advise all those who can afford the luxury of a fire in their bedrooms, lacking other means of ventilation, never to go to sleep without lifting the windows an inch or two. The cold air from outside will be heated the moment it enters the rooms, the atmosphere will be rendered healthful, and the slumbers of the occupants freed from horrible dreams.

THE POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit one who has had an experience of over twenty years with the poor of this City to affirm heartily the wisdom of your views as to public "soup-kitchens." We all had a thorough trial of them in 1857, and the experience of every person practically conversant with charities in this City is against them. They demoralize and pauperize the poor, and do not reach the most deserving cases.

What every one familiar with the poor most dreads is the growth of the habit of dependence and begging. We may be sure that a decent laboring man or woman who stands day after day in a long line of persons, many of them vagrants and professional paupers, to receive public food, will lose something of their self-respect. The result will be either that the honest and industrious poor will be degraded, or that they will not receive such public alms, and in consequence the lazy, the undeserving, and the bold professional beggars will be supported by this well-meant but misguided charity. No true friend of the working classes can long be in favor of public soup-kitchens.

You ask as to the real amount of poverty and suffering in the City this Winter. The proper authority to give a statistical or nearly accurate answer to this question should be the "Bureau of Charities," which has reports both from the out-door relief department of the Almshouse and from all other City charities. Still, our "industrial schools" and "lodging-houses" do undoubtedly touch the pulse of the lowest and poorest classes everywhere, and we can give an approximate reply. Our impression is decidedly that there is more of honest and decent poverty, under keen suffering and bitter want, this Winter than during any since 1857. The professional vagrants are of course much more numerous, because they were attracted in from fifty miles around by the prospect of soup-kitchens and free lodgings. But apart from them there is a great deal of silent suffering and want in the tenement-houses. In a large city the number of exceptional cases—that is, of women left unprovided for, of men disabled, of children suddenly thrown on the streets, and the like—is always considerable. This Winter these cases are greatly increased, and want has reached many a household which it never touched before. Still there is no such burden of poverty that it cannot be temporarily lightened by our citizens without resorting to any extraordinary means.

In our own operations we have not only distributed far more than our usual supplies of bread, shoes, clothing, and fuel among the poor, but in the very opening of the panic we made a new effort to induce the destitute children to save their pennies. It is astonishing how much already has been saved among them, and will be soon used by them for their and their mothers' benefit.

Our newsboys alone in the Park Place House saved $300 last month. We are doing our best also to induce parents and children to go to the country, and our average "emigration" this Winter has been 300 per month.

But the great question for the public is, How should this present distress be relieved? Our own charity has for its especial object to train and educate, so as to prevent the need of alms, rather than to distribute alms. When our teachers and visitors give to the poor the supplies kindly afforded by the public, it is as incidental to a work of education and reform. The especial agencies, therefore, for a general distribution of alms, of food and fuel, throughout the City, should be sought elsewhere. This machinery ought to be afforded by the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," No. 59 Bible House, whose object it is to be the almoner of the gifts of charity of our community. The Almshouse [illegible] the poor. All the local missions will distribute supplies in their own districts. We need not mention the Howard Mission, (New Bowery;) the Five Points House of Industry and Mission; the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, and numerous others, which the new Charity Directory will show.

These experienced institutions will scatter benefactions widely and economically. The various Church Missions are doing the same. If, however, the community feel that all these are not sufficient for the present calamity, the best plan would be to organize ward associations of visitors, and go from tenement to tenement, finding the truly-deserving cases, and giving, not money, but orders for food, groceries, and fuel, and, if possible, work. This would certainly be infinitely better than public soup-kitchens.

C. L. Brace,
Secretary Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The articles in the editorial columns of The Times to-day in regard to assisting the poor are so seasonable and sensible that I cannot forbear adding my testimony to their real worth and thanks for their publication. The indiscriminate almsgiving practiced by many is prejudicial to the best interests of the class who seek for alms. Those who have had experience in the care of the poor agree that there is more danger this season of bringing upon us as a community the curse of mendicancy than that there will be cases of starvation. There has not been for years such a good time as this for what is known as the "bummer" class. Open a lodging-house or a soup-kitchen and this class is ready to take the front places and do the most of the persistent begging, while the worthy poor wait to be asked. Already the news that New-York City is a good place to get food and lodgings free has spread over the country, and the lazy loafers of other places are flocking here. A man applied to us to-day for food, who, on being questioned, acknowledged that he had been but four days in the City, and had come from Pittsburg, leaving his family there. I do not hesitate to affirm that there are now in the City all the organizations necessary for the care of all the worthy poor, and the only requisite is the necessary fund from which to draw supplies. Let the associations whose objects are to help the poor in a discretionary manner be bountifully supplied, and we shall be better served than by increasing the class referred to by the wholesale freedom of soup and lodgings.

Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.
Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth street, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1874.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE DIFFICULTY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—THE TERMS OF THE UNION IN QUESTION.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 11.—Monday afternoon citizens numbering nearly 1,000 marched to the Parliamentary building in an orderly manner. There was a large Police force on hand, but no disturbance occurred. Dr. Helmcken presented a petition, passed at a meeting Saturday, the germ of which is that this meeting deems it inadvisable to enter into any negotiation for capitalizing the Dry Dock guarantee, or to borrow any money from the Dominion Government until the scheme of the Mackenzie Ministry for the alteration of the terms of union shall be made known; and further, that it is distinctly opposed to the Provincial Government interfering in any manner with the terms of union, or agreeing to any new terms offered by the Mackenzie Government until they have been submitted to the people for adoption.

The application by the Ministry for a gun-boat, to be stationed at the Government buildings, was refused by the commander of the fleet.

A resolution was also sent to the city members who support the Government calling upon them to resign. The same afternoon Decosmos resigned, and has since left the city, it is said, to stand for an outside district for the Commons.

To-day Mr. Walker, of the Decosmos Ministry, was called upon by the Governor to form a Government. It is understood that he will make no changes in the *personnel* of the Cabinet. Considerable excitement still prevails.

Mr. Morton, one of the leaders in the attack on the Parliamentary buildings, is out as a candidate for the Commons, and Higgins, another leader, having been threatened with arrest, publishes a card accepting the entire responsibility of the demonstration.

The House meets on Friday, when the petition will be considered. The press in opposition to the General Government say that nothing but dissolution will satisfy the country, and charge that the attempt to change the terms of the union was done to vitiate the railway clause.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

Fredericton, New-Brunswick, Feb. 12.—The New-Brunswick Legislature was opened to-day by Lieut.-Gov. Tilly. After referring to the abundant harvest of the past year, the encouraging condition of the shipping trade, and every branch of productive industry, he said: "Since the last session of the Legislature arrangements have been made with the Government of the Dominion, and with Parliamentary sanction, by which the Government of New-Brunswick is to receive from the Government of Canada $150,000 per annum, and without limitation of time, as an equivalent for the surrender of the export duty authorized to be collected on lumber shipped from the province. This arrangement was proposed by the Government of this province to the Government of Canada at the time when the Treaty of Washington was under consideration by the Parliament of Canada. The papers at that time submitted to the Government of the Dominion on the part of this Government will be laid before you. On the completion of this arrangement, the Government in council, by proclamation, brought into force the act passed by you at the last session, repealing all acts imposing an export duty on lumber." The House adjourned.

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The British ship Quorn, which sailed hence for Queenstown Dec 18 with a cargo of wheat, was towed into this port this evening. She encountered gales which tore away a portion of her sails and rigging, threw the ship on her beam ends, and sprung all the knee-braces forward. The ship finally righted, and it was found that she was leaking badly, but proceeded on her course, the vessel leaking all the time. At last, when in latitude 7° south, the crew refused to proceed further, and the Captain bore up for this port.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Democratic Convention this afternoon nominated Nathan F. Graves, a highly-respected citizen, for Mayor. Party lines are badly shattered. The bad elements in both parties combined to nominate Belden, the Ring candidate.

THE GAS QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial on gas in yesterday's issue, your paper does me a grave, though doubtless an unintentional, injustice. Early last week one of my constituents sent me a petition, accompanied by the gas bill referred to, and requested me to present them to the House. Recognizing the right of every citizen to petition, I acceded to the request, but stated explicitly, as you may see by Thursday's journals, that I could not commit myself to its advocacy or support, as I had not even read the bill. I look for no favor. I only ask that I may be judged by my acts, and on them I invite the closest scrutiny and criticism. I am free, however, to confess that it pains me to have my motives impugned while endeavoring to perform my duties conscientiously and honestly, and that, too, by a journal whose support I looked for in my efforts to do right. I simply ask your paper, in the spirit of fair play, to do me no injustice. Should I hereafter advocate that or any other bill, controvert my arguments, but don't too lightly assail my motives. As member of Assembly the only purposes I seek to subserve are to lighten the burdens of taxation, to maintain New-York's commercial supremacy, and to improve the condition of the people.

JAMES DALY,
Member of Assembly, [illegible] District.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

A CRUSH AT THE ACADEMY—THE SCENE IN THE BALL-ROOM.

Every year the wonder increases as to when the great German festival known as the Liederkranz ball will reach a point when previous efforts cannot be surpassed. The brilliancy of the affair last night at the Academy of Music will be difficult to exceed, but with the experience of previous years before us it is not safe to say that it was the best the Liederkranz could do. By 9 o'clock the Academy began to fill. By 10 o'clock all the boxes were ablaze with gorgeous dresses, and the promenade had commenced. The scene, taken as a whole, was picturesque, although there were not at this hour many notable costumes upon the floor. Indeed, only three or four attracted general attention, and among them were two ladies dressed as birds, who had a comical way of flapping their wings. A little later there was more variety, and before the tableaus began the floor was crowded with the costumes of all ages, and nondescript dresses such as no age ever knew. Every rank and phase of life was represented, so far as dress could denote. The stately knight, arrayed in burnished steel, jostled the solemn monk in black habiliments. Peddlers were in the way of ladies robed in the splendor of medieval royalty. There were hundreds of magnificent toilets of the present day. The blendings of all ages, all colors and fanciful devices, made up a scene that has seldom been equaled. But it was not until King Carnival appeared that the ball was really set in motion. By the time he appeared the house was so crowded that only the favored few occupying the second tier of boxes and the upper tier saw all the fun. But those who did not see enjoyed it all the same, for they caught the infection from those who had better facilities. But nearly all caught a glimpse that was as manna to the hungry. As the curtain rose, an hour or so after the appointed time, a fairy landscape was disclosed. Then followed the scenes which were laid down with extreme precision in the programme, but which cannot be particularly described. These tableaus make up the distinguishing features of the Liederkranz. They are satires on men and events which must be seen to be appreciated. The spirit of the whole affair could be best judged from the message of Prince Carnival to the "Congress of Fools," wherein all passing follies and vices were hit with keen wit and bitter satire. After the tableaus came the regular business of the night. Not until after midnight was there the sound of revelry in and about the Academy which was a sign that the fun had begun in earnest. Then, and from then until the small hours, was the building crowded with fair women and brave men, and everybody was bent upon enjoyment. But long before the night closed it was evident that the Liederkranz was a success. The efforts of previous years had been on the whole eclipsed, and the Liederkranz of 1874 passed into history amid the unanimous plaudits of those assembled.

The decorations of the Academy, with the exception of the stage, were simple; but on the corridors and stairways and at the entrances large vases of magnificent flowers were placed. The Door and Lobby Committees were attired in knightly costumes, and the Floor Committee wore the costume of Faust. The Reception Committee were attired in ordinary evening dress. A number of stalwart fellows clad in armor and armed with battle-axes guarded the several entrances to the hall and were stationed round the ball-room. As early as 9 o'clock the company began to arrive, and from that hour until near midnight a never-ending stream of carriages deposited their burdens at the steps of the Academy. The seats surrounding the floor were quickly occupied, and at the opening of the ball not a vacant seat remained. The scene in the lobbies and in the dressing-rooms was animated and varied in the extreme. Kings and queens jostled against flower-girls and peasants with the utmost good humor, and knights and ladies of high degree disputed a choice position with itinerant venders of candy and matches. All kinds of conceivable costumes were to be seen—fools, clowns, monks, priests, popes, cardinals, huntsmen, English Judges, statesmen, soldiers, and lunatics, escorting ballet-dancers, gipsy girls, fortune-tellers, court ladies of the middle ages, peasant girls, and the representatives of the female sex of almost every nation under heaven. The costumes were varied and costly, and their wearers seemed to take the utmost delight in exhibiting their grotesque figures to the gaze of the admiring throng of unmasked. The visitors continued to arrive in rapid succession, and by 11 o'clock the crush was tremendous, every inch of space in the Academy being occupied. At 9:30 the Floor Committee, in their gorgeous costumes, made their entrée into the ball-room, and were quickly followed by those who wished to participate in the first dance. A moment afterward the band struck up one of Strauss' waltzes, and in an instant a hundred masked figures glided gracefully over the floor. By the time the fifth dance on the programme was arrived at, the scene on the floor of the room was, without exception, the most brilliant witnessed during the present season. Fancy costumes of all conceivable kinds and colors mingled agreeably with the conventional swallow-tail, and combined to form a picture of extraordinary interest. Prominent among the costumes, as above noted, was a collection of birds with plumage of every hue, headed by a gigantic American eagle, gorgeous in Stars and Stripes, and carrying in its mouth a steam-boat, and the typical Yankee in all kinds of attitudes. A huge moving scent bottle, a wild man of the woods, a Wandering Jew, and a quaint couple attired as match and candy venders also attracted much attention. Dancing continued until 10:30, when the curtain was raised, and the series of magnificent tableaus, the nature of which were published in THE TIMES of yesterday, were exhibited. Much credit is due to Mr. Julius Witt, of the Germania Theatre, who devised the tableaus, which were so universally admired. At the conclusion of the tableaus, dancing was again resumed, and indulged in with much spirit until an early hour in the morning. The dance music was performed by Bernstein's Band and the promenade music by Dets's Brass Band. The following was the order of dancing:

ORDER OF DANCING.

1.	Waltz, "Doctrinen."	Strauss
2.	Lanciers, "Liederkranz,"	Bernstein
3.	Galop, "Von Haus zu Haus,"	Faust
4.	Quadrille, "Fleurs Animées,"	Zikoff
5.	Polka, "Felicity,"	Weingarten
6.	Lanciers, "Anna,"	Bernstein
7.	Waltz, "Fesche Geister,"	Strauss
8.	Quadrille, "Quatre Honneur,"	Herrmann
9.	Schottisch, "Amaranth."	Parlow
10.	Lanciers, "Jubilee,"	Weingarten
11.	Galop, "Lustig im Kreise,"	Strauss
12.	Polka Redowa, "Amoretten,"	Liebner
13.	Quadrille, "Carneval."	Strauss
14.	Waltz, "Wiener Blut"	Strauss
15.	Polka, "Kutschke"	Starny
16.	Lanciers, "Reception"	Weingarten
17.	Schottisch, "Odaliken"	Fahrbach
18.	Waltz, "Studentball"	Strauss
19.	Quadrille, "Kaiser Wilhelm I."	Voss
20.	Galop, "Nach kurzer Rast"	Strauss
21.	Polka Redowa, "Herzel"	Strauss
22.	Lanciers, "Faust"	Mueller
23.	Waltz, "Hypothesen"	Strauss
24.	Galop, "Sturmschritt"	Strauss

The proceeds from the sale of boxes were over $4,000, and those from the sale of tickets were larger than on any previous occasion.

Among the occupants of the boxes were Mayor Havemeyer, United States Commissioner Shields, United States Commissioner Davenport, Mr. William Steinway and family, Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Thomas J. Havemeyer, Mr. De Rivas, Mr. C. G. Gunther, Mr. Philip Bessenger, Mr. Kingsland, Mr. C. Delmonico, Mr. Jerome B. Fellows, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lawrence Turniere and lady, Mr. Wenman, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Delmonico, Mr. and Mrs. Arnoux, George W. Quintard, wife, and daughter of Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts; Col. E. L. Gaul and lady, Judge Koch and lady, Mr. and Mrs. John Von Glahn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schwarzwalder, Mr. Schmidt, J. R. Waller, Louis Gerner, Baron Von Breuning, Louis A. Grass, T. S. Comstock, Hermann Schalk, J. Nathan, J. Long, Mr. Stettheimer, Col. Vilmar, Horace Theall, Mr. Naylor, F. W. Pearsall, Judge Donohue, Dr. E. Krakowizer, Baron Von Schlözer, Mr. Joseph Kapp, Mr. Stuyvesant, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. Valentine, Mr. Mohr, Judge Dittenhoefer, Mr. Adam Weber, Mr. C. E. Whitter, wife, and daughters, Mr. Banker, Mr. Kernochan, Mr. Mead, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Derry, Mr. Warren, Mr. C. W. Bathgate, Mr. M. Schmitt, Steamer Meyer and wife, J. Davidson, Karl Klein, W. Cutting, Mr. Arrowsmith, W. E. Tefft, W. A. Haines, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Eganberger, S. Farrelly, Mr. Coterill, A. Thomson, H. Naylor, H. M. Silvermann and wife, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, B. P. Haslam, T. Kauffeld and ladies, J. G. Falconer, F. W. Hayne and lady, Jacob Windmuller and lady, Dr. Sims, Dr. Lazare and wife, Wm. Aspinwall and wife, A. B. Stockwell, George W. Thorne, Henry R. Leroy, N. Howland, George Law, Jr.; Mr. Oelbermann, C. Fellows, D. J. and Mrs. Manning, and Mrs. K. Livingstone.

The following are the names of the gentlemen forming the different committees:

President—William Steinway.
Secretary—Adolphe Goepel.
Treasurer—Emil Unger.
Mask and Decoration Committee—C. Wilatus, J. A. Kapp, Fr. Koehm, and G. A. Binkert.
Door Committee—F. L. Hünninghaus, C. E. Wendt, and ten assistants.
Printing and Press Committee—L. Gellfuss and E. H. Neymann.
Music Committee—George Nembach and A. Paur.
Refreshment Committee—E. Unger and L. Kämmerer.
Floor Committee—G. Breitwieser and C. H. Kurtz, assisted by eighteen other members.
Lobby Committee—M. J. Eller, G. F. Poggenburg, and four assistants.
Ticket Committee—H. Mosenthal and L. A. Grass.
Reception Committee—Wm. Steinway, Th. E. Heidenfeld, F. M. Baumgarten, and L. Kämmerer.

MR. PETER COOPER.

RECEPTION BY THE ARCADIAN CLUB.

The Mythical Arcadia, that has its abode in Union square, had a festive time of it yesterday evening, and in paying a deserved tribute of respect to an esteemed citizen of New-York, brought honor and credit to itself. Mr. Peter Cooper, who has just attained the eighty-third anniversary of his birthday, was the recipient of this acknowledgment of a life well spent, and those who tendered the tribute were the members of the Arcadian Club more immediately, and, in an indirect manner, a large number of invited guests of distinction and eminence. The assemblage was represented by Presidents and Professors of universities, Judges of the land, journalists, gentlemen distinguished in the arts and sciences, poetry and general literature, and again by young Arcadians who have yet to win their spurs. Theology, also, sent its representatives, and lest there should be any incompleteness about the whole matter, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher sent his *imprimatur* from his Brooklyn home. There was one palpable defect about this reception to Mr. Peter Cooper, and as unpleasant matters are best disposed of in the beginning, let it be here observed that there were too many gentlemen with something to say, and that almost every one said his say with rather too much profuseness. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, who introduced Mr. Cooper, was a notable exception to this general proposition. What his address lacked in amplitude, it gained in poesy. It was redolent of the very odors of that other Arcadia which our home Arcadia similates, and amaranthine wreaths were intertwined all through it. Yet, beyond doubt, he said a pleasant thing pleasantly when, addressing himself to Mr. Peter Cooper, he observed, "As your pathway in life is self-bestrewn with these immortelles, they spring up in Arcadia to-night, mantling all her meadow banks and mountain slopes in welcome. They wreathe themselves into all the associations, sympathies, and purposes of this tribute to you." Again he very happily pictured the life of Mr. Cooper when he spoke of it as one which illustrated the meaning of the most perfect of the Grecian games, whereat the Athenian youth, bearing lighted torches, ran a race on the banks of the Ceramicus, and the victor was he who not only first reached the goal, but who also kept his torch aflame all the way and at the end. After the introduction of Mr. Cooper, Hon. Henry G. Stebbins delivered a long address, which was in its principal features a biographical memoir of that gentleman, and which was highly eulogistic of the manner in which he carried out, as soon as his means permitted, the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, and in the preparation of youth for some industrial pursuit. In conclusion he said: "It is such a career as this—so full of patient toil, of well-directed inventiveness, of efforts to add to the appliances of our civilization, of devotion to the public good, and of genuine charity toward all men—that we are assembled here to bring freshly before ourselves and others, and to commend to all citizens of our great Republic" Mr. Cooper's reply was to the point, and very likely he struck the true key-note of his character when he said that if he had done anything which merited the good opinion of his hosts, he had found and received full compensation in the satisfaction of duty performed; and that the experience of a long life enabled him to say that money and efforts expended for the public good were a better paying investment than any possible expenditure for personal gratification. In the course of his remarks, he gave an interesting account of the progress of New-York during his lifetime. When he was born, the upper limits of the City, he said, were at Chambers street, and its population was 33,331. Measured by the achievements of the years he had seen, he believed he was the oldest man who ever lived, but he did not feel old, because, though he stood with the snows of many Winters upon his head, his faith in human nature, and his belief in the progress of man to a better social condition, and especially his trust in the ability of men to establish and maintain self-government, were as fresh and as young as when he began to travel the path of life. At the conclusion of Mr. Cooper's address, a very agreeable ode, specially written for the occasion by Mrs. Mary B. Dodge, was read by Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr. It was, of course, properly commemorative of Mr. Cooper's good deeds, and in its introductory lines had some pleasant musical fancies about Peloponnesian air and sunbeams from Arcadia. A congratulatory address by the pupils and graduates of Cooper Institute was afterward delivered, and then followed a long list of speeches and addresses in response to the call of the President of the club. A musical programme was subsequently performed. Art contributions by the pupils of the Cooper Institute were exhibited, in addition to those belonging to the club, and the rooms of the club-house were handsomely decorated. Over the chair on which was seated the guest of the evening his monogram was worked in evergreens, and the years 1791 and 1874 were displayed on either side, with other suitable decorations and surroundings. The following gentlemen were among those present: Ezra B. Cornell, Prof. Chandler, H. B. Claflin, Chas. B. Dana, the President of Cornell University; Wm. E. Dodge, Dr. R. O. Doremus, E. C. Stedman, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Bret Harte, James Parton, Jas. W. Simonton, P. C. Billings, Major Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Dr. J. G. Holland, Controller Green, Wm. Orton, Judge Robinson, Fletcher Harper, Moses Taylor, Hon. Geo. Clarke, Baron J. E. Slows, Prof. Zachos, President Barnard, (Columbia College,) Hon. Charles P. Daly, Demetreus N. Botassi, (Greek Consul,) Charles Mali, (Belgian Consul,) Hon. John McKeon, Prof. H. Drisler, Rev. Dr. McCosh, (Princeton College,) President Elliott, (Harvard,) Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Quinn, V. G., Rev. Mr. Farrell, Erastus Brooks, Rev. Thos. Armitage, Judge Blatchford, Judge Davis, Henry Bergh, Prof. Botts, Rev. Howard Crosby, Arthur Cheney, W. J. Florence, George W. Curtis, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Joseph H. Choate, Dr. T. C. Chalmers, Parke Godwin, Edwards Pierrepont, John R. Brady, W. H. Vanderbilt, Lloyd Aspinwall, R. B. Roosevelt, Benjamin K. Phelps, George W. Carlton, and Clarence Seward.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Wednesday night in the lake region, the gulf States, and on the Pacific coast, and is now quite low in Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan. The temperature has risen very generally at stations east of the Mississippi River, and fallen rapidly in the extreme North-west. North-east to north-west winds and clear or partly cloudy weather prevail in New-England and on the Middle Atlantic coast. Southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather on the South Atlantic coast. Southerly winds with threatening weather and rain in Texas, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region. Cold north-west winds in the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday, in the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, cloudy and rainy weather; a storm centre develop on the Middle Atlantic coast.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States south-east to south-west winds, cloud, and rain.

For the lake region and Ohio Valley, winds rapidly change to West and North-west, with cloudy weather and rain, followed by freezing and partly cloudy weather.

For the North-west continued northerly winds, and low temperature extending south-ward over Western Texas as a severe "norther."

Cautionary signals continue at Mobile and New-Orleans.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	37°	23°	3:30 P. M.	34°	35°
6 A. M.	36°	22°	6 P. M.	31°	33°
9 A. M.	35°	26°	9 P. M.	29°	30°
12 M.	34°	31°	12 M.	27°	31°

Average temperature yesterday.......28⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......32⅞°

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE SYSTEM OF MOIETIES IN THE REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House his answer to the resolution of Dec. 2, calling for a statement of the amount collected by the Treasury Department in the settlement of revenue and Customs suits in the Districts of New-York and Boston since March 4, 1869. This statement shows that the system of moieties works to the great advantage of several parties. The gross proceeds in the Boston District were $652,892. There remained in the United States Treasury as the share of the Government, $304,249. The remaining sum was distributed as follows: To the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, each $5,817; to informers, $152,798. The gross proceeds at New-York were $4,210,391. The net amount covered into the Treasury was $1,914,746. Of the remainder, the Collector received $407,245; the Naval Officer, $324,058, and the Surveyor, $391,213. The largest amount received by any one informer was by Special Agent Jayne. His share of the moieties amount to between $300,000 and $400,000.

A PROFITABLE PATENT.

The widow of Henry A. Wells, the inventor of the Wells hat-body patent, has made an application to Congress for an extension of the patent. It appears that the assignee of the patent has already received between two and three millions royalty. The widow has received a much smaller sum, and claims that she has not been sufficiently compensated. The Senate Committee on Patents, before which the application is pending, are very much opposed to extending patents which have been so long in use, and will not favor the application unless it shall in fact be made to appear very clearly that the widow has been inadequately compensated. The interests involved are very considerable, and great numbers of hat-makers from all parts of the country are sending petitions asking that the patent be not extended.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, to-day called upon the President, and his visit has been made the occasion for much speculation. It is stated, however, that the visit was merely one of formal courtesy, and that it has no political significance whatever.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

AWARDS OF PAPER CONTRACTS.

The Joint Committee on Public Printing, having examined the proposals for the supply of paper, which were called for by the advertisement of Jan. 8, and publicly opened on the 27th ult., made the awards to-day. John A. Shober, of Lancaster, Penn., was awarded the privilege of supplying 25,000 reams of fine uncalendered printing paper measuring 24 by 38 inches, and weighing 53 pounds to the ream, at 11.37 cents per pound. Charles Magarge, of Philadelphia, is given the contract for 12,500 reams of calendered paper, weighing 53 pounds per ream, at prices from 13.98 to 14.45 cents per pound. Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., of Baltimore, secure contracts for some 25,000 reams of writing papers at prices averaging 17¼ cents per pound, and also for all the paper required for Post Office blanks at an average price of 12.39 cents per pound. The Seymour Paper Company, of New-York, are awarded the contract for colored writing papers at 17.64 cents per pound.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

Mr. Crosby, the Chief Clerk of the War Department, was heard by the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, with reference to the practicability of reducing the clerical force of the War Department. A subcommittee of the House Military Committee was also present seeking an explanation of the duties of enlisted clerks in the general service, and whether the public service would be crippled by a reduction of the force of this class of semi-military officers. The committee to audit the expenses of the War Department, on behalf of the House, visited several bureaus of the War Department this morning, to consult with the heads thereof in relation to reducing the clerical force in compliance with the bill recently introduced in the House by Gen. Williams, of Indiana. The Surgeon General stated, if they reduced his force 100 clerks, as contemplated, it would cripple him, but he supposed that he could get along with the curtailed force. Gen. Townsend informed the committee if they reduced his force to the number contemplated he would have to shut up several of the rooms of the Adjutant General's office, and said if they reduced the number of watchmen he would be compelled, owing to the number of scattered buildings, occupied by branches of the department, to leave them unprotected. It is the design of the committee to recommend a reduction of 125 clerks, which will annually save the Government $150,000. The retrenchment will fall heaviest on the Surgeon General's office.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,159,295; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $48,425,000; coin, $76,224,065; including coin certificates, $44,955,500; outstanding legal tenders, $381,354,627.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. E. W. Uery is ordered to the Washington Navy-yard: Pay Director Caspar J. Schenck, to the Mare Island Navy-Yard; Lieut. Joseph J. Jones is detached from the Mahopac and ordered to the Gettysburg; First Assistant Engineer E. T. Phillippi is detached from the naval station at League Island and ordered to the Kansas.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Harrison Andreson, to be Pension Agent at Baltimore; John W. Jenkins, of Virginia, to be Secretary for the Territory of Colorado; Joseph B. C. Drew, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida. Postmasters—Dolphin Stevenson, at Phelps, N. Y.; Joseph S. Dolsom, Bath, N. Y.; Isaac W. Jones, Susquehanna, Penn.; Wm. W. Kurtz, Athens, Ohio; John C. C. Hoskins, Sioux City, Iowa. Master John A. Rodgers, to be Lieutenant, and Ensign Joseph B. Murdock, to be Master in the Navy.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John M. Morton, a son of Senator Morton, was married to-night to Miss Brown, a daughter of Mr. S. T. Brown, of this city. Among the guests were the President, Speaker Blaine, and a number of Senators.

VIRGINIA.

A PANIC IN THE CAPITOL—IRONICAL RESOLUTIONS—THE OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12.—Quite a panic was caused at the Capitol to-day by the falling of a portion of the plastering of the library room. The result was the passage of a resolution for the removal of the books, documents, &c., from the building, and another resolution appointing a committee, with power to employ experts, to examine into the condition of the Capitol. The City Hall has already been condemned as unsafe, and the Capitol is in equally bad order.

The following ironical resolutions were offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Edgar Allen, Republican, but the Senate refused to let them go on the journal:

Whereas, Doubts have arisen as to the authority of Col. John S. Mosby to speak for the Conservative Party of Virginia as to their choice for next President of the United States, &c.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, representing the views of the Conservative Party of the State, His Excellency U. S. Grant is the choice of said party for the next President of the United States.

Gov. Kemper has appointed Major C. S. Carrington, Col. Henry E. Peyton, Hon. Thomas Whitehead, John F. Harris, and J. H. Platte, Jr., to represent Virginia in the convention on the Improvement of the Ohio River, now in session at Washington.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12.—The St. Louis Council No. 1 of the Sovereigns of Industry was organized here last night by A. W. Earle, of Worcester, Mass., Master of the National Council. This is the first subordinate council of the order organized in the West. Great interest in the order has been excited here, and Mr. Earle has numerous invitations from mechanics of this city and interior towns to organize councils. Subordinate councils are now organized in five States, and the order is spreading very rapidly.

THE NEW-ENGLAND RECEPTION.

The New-England Society held its third annual Ladies' Reception last night at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. It proved a gratifying and brilliant success. These entertainments were devised on the true New-England principle of equality. The gentlemen of the society, which was organized in 1805, have been accustomed to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower on the 22d of December, annually for many years past. These anniversary banquets have always, in accordance with custom, been monopolized by the gentlemen, and the receptions were instituted to give the ladies, the daughters and wives of New-England men, an opportunity to manifest their pride in, and appreciation of, the honor and virtue of the lineage of those who came over in the Mayflower. The reception was formally opened at 9 o'clock, and was arranged so as to close by or about 1 o'clock, thus inculcating the lesson of keeping good hours. The invitation cards were very neatly engraved, folded billets headed with a monogram of the initials of the society, the vignette being a representation of the Mayflower, with rounded prow and sails clewed up. The ladies' tickets were lettered in gilt on a lavender ground. The committees wore badges in the form of a pennant, encircled by the trailing arbutus, having the word "Mayflower" scrolled on the field of the flag, the pin being formed of a topmast. The programmes of dancing were printed on gray card-board, cut and shaded in the form of a Miles Standish hat, with broad, curving brim and high-peaked crown. In the front of the hat-band was a sprig of the arbutus, said to be the true May-flower, and on the other side the word "Mayflower" was inscribed on the band. The initials of the society, in a gilt-embossed monogram, ornamented the side of the hat, and a gray-silk button, cord, and tassel completed the decoration of these unique lists. The music was furnished by Gilmore, who presided in person over an orchestra of fifteen selected performers, but the ball-room was totally devoid of ornamentation. The reception took place in the blue rooms on the Fourteenth street side of the building, where the President of the Society, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, formally received the guests, assisted by the other officers of the society. The entertainment was opened by Suppe's overture, paragraph 3, after which a selection from "Nabuco" was performed. Then came the grand entrée march, "Twenty-second Regiment," at the conclusion of which the Terpsichorean divertisement was properly inaugurated with *Les Lanciers*. The list embraced ten dances, alternated with three promenades, and concluding with a "German," which began shortly after 12 o'clock, and was provided especially for the amusement of the younger guests. About 500 cards of invitation were issued, of which number fifty-four were special complimentaries. These were forwarded to President Grant and the members of his Cabinet, to Gen. Sherman, Gov. Dix, Admiral Rowan, Col. Broome, Mayor Havemeyer, Alexander T. Stewart, and many other prominent personages. Most of these were compelled to decline attendance on account of official business, Mr. Stewart, however, declining by reason of the continued indisposition of his wife. The rooms were crowded to repletion, notwithstanding there were some declinations, and the company embraced many of the most distinguished men of this and the New-England States. The ladies vied in the beauty and elaborateness of their toilets with the famed belles of the great receptions at the national capital, the fabrics of their attire being of the rarest and costliest description. At 11 o'clock the entertainment was in the full flush of success, and the *salons* and vestibules were as full of promenaders and *tête-à-tête* parties as the ball-room was of dancers. A splendid collation was served in the western saloon, many of the dishes being marvels of culinary ingenuity of design. The tables were adorned with two large majolica vases, filled with choice living plants, flowers, and vines, and several beautiful orchids. Among the guests present were Admiral Rowan, Ex-United States Senator McDonald, United States Commissioner John A. Osborne and wife, Assistant District Attorney Rollins and lady, John C. Southwick and wife, J. R. Thompson and wife, Judge and Mrs. John R. Brady, Col. Frank E. Howe, Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin and wife, William Cullen Bryant, Col. Wm. Borden and wife, Wm. M. Fliess and lady, Mrs. Isaac H. and Miss Emily Bailey, Judge Charles P. Daly and wife, District Attorney Phelps and wife, Charles L. Tiffany and wife, Peter C. Calhoun, wife, and daughter, Chas. L. Frost, wife, and daughter, Henry Clews and wife, Col. Brown, United States Marines; Commissioner Salem H. Wales, Judge Noah Davis and wife, Erastus Brooks and wife, Major J. M. Bundy, Christopher L. S. Keels, wife, and daughter, W. D. L. Boughton, Judge W. E. Curtis, Edward F. Waters, of the Boston *Commercial Advertiser*, Wm. H. Webb and wife, Recorder John K. Hackett, wife, and daughter, D. N. Appleton.

The following is a list of the several committees:

Committee of Arrangements—John T. Denny, Chairman; John F. Plummer, Geo. W. Cotterill, Frank E. Howe, Emerson Foote, Secretary.

Reception Committee.—Salem H. Wales, Wed W. Clarke, Horace Russell, Joseph H. Brown, William H. Webb, John C. Southwick, Charles W. Griswold, Edward W. Lambert, M. D., Josiah M. Fiske, Richard Butler, William M. Bullard, Charles A. Peabody, William Walter Phelps, Charles L. Tiffany, Dorman B. Eaton, Edward B. Wesley, Luther B. Wyman, P. C. Calhoun, William H. Lee, B. F. Wheelwright, Elliott C. Cowdin, Chester A. Arthur, George F. Betts, J. M. Bundy, S. B. Chittenden, Nathan Chandler, Elihu Root, William H. Draper, M. D., Harvey Fisk, George A. Fellows, Parker Handy, John F. Henry, James K. Hill, William B. Kendall, L. P. Morton, George Cabot Ward, Benjamin K. Phelps, H. G. Stebbins, Gustavus Tuckerman, A. E. Sumner, M. D., Freeman J. Fithian, William H. Fogg.

Floor Committee—Warner Sherwood, James L. Anthony, George S. Bowdoin, Samuel W. Bridgham, Wm. L. Vandervoort, Lowell Lincoln, John H. Draper, Edward E. Chase, Elbridge T. Gerry, Joseph E. Gay, John H. Linsly, J. Pierrepont Morgan, George F. Baker, A. W. Greenleaf.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—NO TIME DESIGNATED FOR THE AUTOPSY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Notwithstanding a variety of rumors to the contrary, the anxiously-looked-for autopsy of the ligament connecting the Siamese Twins has not yet begun. The bodies lie in the corner room of the ground floor of the College of Physicians, at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets, and unless the anatomists who are to make the autopsy have some cat-like power of seeing in the dark, there is no doubt that they are not, as reported, at work to-night; but they are not even in the neighborhood, so far as I can learn. A social gathering at a medical club appears to have greater attractions, or, to be more correct, to offer an opportunity of killing the time till all is ready for the autopsy. The preparations have been going on all day, and appear to have pretty nearly come to an end, or so nearly so that there is little doubt the operation will begin to-morrow. The process of casting from the molds is completed. Some very successful casts, in sections, of the heads and trunks have been taken, and also some duplicates and minor casts. A very excellent full-length cast of the united bodies will be obtained by joining the sectional casts. The photographers, too, have been at work to-day, and, by suspending the bodies, a capital full-length negative was obtained. Other negatives were also taken, and many more, with anatomical drawings, will be made as the autopsy proceeds. No expense or labor will be spared to do everything as thoroughly as possible in order to illustrate fully the all-important anatomical dissections when they are given to the public and the medical schools. No effort will be spared to prevent any premature and erroneous disclosures as to the results being made. The small number and high professional standing of all engaged in the matter would seem to preclude the probability of anything transpiring till such time as the committee are ready to report. Then, I think there is no doubt, a public demonstration of the whole case will be made in the College Theatre. Other arrangements are proposed and canvassed, but nothing definite or reliable has or can be decided upon, at least for some days.

There is a strong and growing feeling among some of the eminent surgeons here that it would be very useful to science if the body of Eng, who died after Chang, could be thoroughly dissected, so as to absolutely determine the immediate cause of his death. Many authorities are inclined to attribute it to the result of absolute terror, a theory strongly borne out in the premises by his demeanor and passionate exclamations of fright and despair. Such an examination ought to be carried out, and would be, no doubt, but for the very evident determination of the families of the twins to make money by the post-mortem examination of them.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Chief Justice Waite is to leave Toledo for Washington at 3 o'clock to-night, and will reach that city on Saturday. He will take his seat on the reassembling of the Supreme Court on the first Monday in March.

THE TEMPERANCE WAR.

THE MOVEMENT SPREADING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Indications are not toward a fulfillment of the prophecies repeated again and again by the enemies of the new movement—that there would be a speedy lull to all temperance excitement, and immediately thereafter a resumption of all the lately-abandoned liquor traffic. On the contrary, the intelligence hourly comes in of sieges begun, of sieges raised, and of the struggle raging with unabated violence. In Nelsonville the war has developed into a Methodist revival. The women claim to be endowed with the "power of the Holy Spirit," and fight zealously not only against intemperance, but against sin of every description. Last evening they were praying in the Methodist parsonage for a saloon-keeper's wife, who was penitently kneeling before them, when the indignant saloon-keeper rushed in and dragged the weeping woman from their presence. They claim that his movement was only a manifestation of his deep conviction, and they are therefore expecting his speedy conversion, and are praying for him harder than ever. Athens is the town in which I telegraphed that all the dealers had hardened their hearts, and declared they never would relent. And now comes the intelligence that they are eating their words, have had a liquor-dealers' meeting, and are rapidly making concessions to those daily offering prayers. The druggists of Athens to-day sent in a pledge of their own manufacture, but it was not rigid enough, and so the ladies declined it. They then asked for a consultation, which was granted, the result of which I have not yet learned. An Athens physician who has long resisted all overtures, to-day surrendered and signed the physicians' pledge. In Logan, though the war has ended by all the saloons being closed, liquor-dealers still refuse to sign the pledge. The ladies in that place have, therefore, organized themselves into regular patrols to solicit pledge signers, and to watch for those interlopers who manifest a desire to start the traffic anew. A men's league has been organized, and its object is to raise and supply the female warriors and guardians with all necessary funds to maintain their vigilance. From a city of 8,000 inhabitants, Xenia, the news for the struggling women grows more and more encouraging. It was thought that in so large a place all efforts by prayer would prove a failure, that forsooth it was only powerful in the rural districts. With these misgivings, the women went to work. Dio Lewis and Van Pelt's efforts were an impetus, and now in Xenia over 400 determined women are at work. Husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers of these 400 are coming to the front, and to help on the cause are dipping deep into their pockets. The enthusiasm is intense, and is urged on by such movements as occurred on the evening of their organization. They had come into just the shadow of a wrangle by a motion made to appropriate the proceeds of the evening to the temperance cause. The Temperance Society was in debt for the failure of preceding lectures, and some of the members were determined first of all that that debt should be paid. Some warm remarks followed, when the Chairman asked, "How much is that debt?" "Forty-four dollars." "I will give $20 to wipe it out," he said, "who will give some more?" A brother seized a hat, went through the crowd, and almost before they knew it the Temperance Society was out of debt, and had over $20 surplus in its treasury.

The women are divided into the companies and the city been divided into four sections. The saloonists are strong, most of them being real estate owners, and are, therefore, ready to stand a prolonged seige. The plan of praying them out by sections, however, makes many of their hearts faint. Should the enterprise in this, the first large town assailed by the women prove a success, as they now confidently expect, they will only ask a place to kneel in cities, no matter how great, and they will promise to shake the intemperate world.

The war just declared in the city of Springfield, O., has to-day been signalized by two big fights, the result of which still hangs in balance. Men are praying in their closets while their wives and daughters are praying in saloons and streets. Pledges for property-owners, dealers, drinkers, physicians, lawyers, and citizens generally are vigorously pushed. Some druggists have given the movement hearty support, and are ready to pledge.

In Waynesville, where regular guards have been established to watch the enemies who enter saloons, and where the slightest trespass is threatened with rigid prosecution, there is much bitterness. While the dealers watch for chance to arrest, the agitators watch for Liquor law violations with intent to prosecute. A hard-fisted dealer in Morrow, having signed the pledge in good faith, has relented, and addressed to the ladies the following pathetic letter:

> Kind ladies, you have come once to see me, and I am happy to see you. I receive you kindly, and with all the respect a gentleman can. Can you plead with me to quit the business while I have a wife and three little children depending on me for a living? I have no trade, and have built my house for the purpose you see, and I feel it my duty to feed and clothe Christ's blessed children, and the love I feel for my little children cannot be broken. Now, can I appeal to you all to stay your proceedings, and let me live quietly, in my little home. God placed each and all here for free liberty and free speech and why cannot you allow me these blessings. I will plead with tears in my eyes, and I shall trust in God the result. I do not know the ways of this country as well as I should. Ladies, I signed your paper and am not sorry for it; but I have some stock ale on hand and cider and wine, and I want a committee of men to come and buy them.
>
> Well, ladies, I have reconsidered this matter, and wish to say to you that it is my request to withdraw my name from your pledge, for it is out of my power to withdraw from my business at present. So I don't wish to be bothered with your singing and praying any more. This is my final decision.
>
> WILLIAM WEINGARDNER.

Weingardner is now the subject of faithful and fervent prayer.

In Georgetown, where the war has but just commenced, the enemy is capitulating, and stock is being shipped back to Cincinnati, while others declare they will lose every drop of blood in their veins before they will quit the traffic. In the latter case the ladies are proposing a few wholesome indictments.

Intelligence comes to-night that in South Charleston, Ohio, war has just been declared, and the ladies are marching on.

The hearing of Dunn vs. The Temperance People of Hillsboro is postponed until the middle of next week. In the meantime, no street prayer-meetings are held there. If the injunction is sustained, the ladies, in spite of law, propose to "move immediately upon the enemies' works" with prayer and the following ordinance:

> SECTION 1. *Be it ordained*, By the Council of the incorporated Village of Hillsboro', Ohio, that all ale, beer, and porter shops and houses within the limits of said village are hereby made and declared to be unlawful, and the same are hereby prohibited; and if any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, shall within the limits aforesaid keep any such ale, beer, and porter shop or house, he, she, or they shall, upon conviction thereof, before the Mayor of said village or other proper officer, be fined in any sum not less than $25, nor more than $50.
>
> SEC. 2.—That all places for habitual resort for tipling and intemperance within the limits of said village, are hereby made and declared unlawful, and the same are hereby prohibited; and if any person shall within the limits of the aforesaid village keep any such place, he, she, or they shall, on conviction thereof before the Mayor of said village, or other proper officer, be fined in any sum not less than $30 nor more than $50.
>
> SEC. 3. That all ordinances or sections of ordinances heretofore enacted by the Council which may in any way conflict with this ordinance, be and are hereby repealed.
>
> SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force after publication according to law.
>
> WASHINGTON DOGGETT, Mayor.
>
> JAN. 5, 1874.

The Quaker ladies of Azalia, Ind., have joined the ladies of Columbus, Ind., and claim they have enlisted for one year of steady, persistent prayer for and against rum-sellers.

The Ripley ladies to-day left their regular field, and went over into Logan's Gap, a neighboring town, and completely prayed out a drinking and gambling establishment.

In to-day's issue of the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* Archbishop Purcell comes out with a proclamation for lent, from which I extract the following: "We earnestly beg those who have made themselves the victims of intemperance to begin with Lent a sober, pious life, and to show a spirit of true repentance by a pledge of total abstinence."

The result of the proclamation remains to be seen. Intelligence from the seat of war announces, however, that the Catholic fathers are encouraging the ladies with words of approval, though not with the voice of prayer.

THE CRUSADE IN INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 12.—The women's crusade against the whisky traffic, so prominent in other places, is developing here, and to-day it assumed shape by a meeting of about 200 ladies, whose intended warfare upon the saloon-keepers will undoubtedly prove a determined one. A permanent organization was effected, and resolutions were adopted which state their object to be to endeavor by moral suasion to induce the liquor-dealers to abandon their business for their own welfare and that of humanity, and that they will never cease pleading until their object is attained. Another meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon. In the meantime the Executive Committee meet to work out a plan of operation.

OPERATIONS IN LEBANON, OHIO.

LEBANON, Ohio, Feb. 12.—At a meeting here to-day an organization of women against the liquor-dealers was begun. As scarcely anything remains to be done here, it is contemplated that they shall co-operate in neighboring villages.

HEAD-MONEY.

HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The bill relative to the increase of head-money on emigrants was further considered before the Joint Committee on Commerce of the Senate and Assembly.

Mr. Schwab, of the North German Line, read a memorial from fourteen regular steam-ship lines protesting against the passage of the bill for the following reasons:

First—The companies are burdened with heavy expenses, a large part of which accrues directly to the benefit of New-York City. The usual expenses for coal, &c., is about $10,000 per trip. In 1873, 685 steamers were dispatched from New-York by fourteen lines, making an aggregate of $6,850,000, expended at the port of New-York.

Second—These steamers brought in 1873 266,188 alien emigrants. The condition of these people improves every year, and by the aid of these companies New-York is enriched fully $10,000,000 annually.

Third—The profits of the lines are not large, and they are mostly invested in new vessels, thus giving increased facilities.

Fourth—The American produce trade may be said to owe its present large dimensions to the facilities offered to emigrant steamers. The freights on steam-ships during the past ten years have been less than the freights by sailing vessels twenty years ago.

Fifth—The assertion that the companies agreed to reduce rates because of the reduction of head-money in 1872 is incorrect. They stated that increased comforts and better fare would be given emigrants, and this had been done. A reduction of $2 a head was, however, made in 1872 on the British lines, and $8 a head during the present year.

Sixth—All other ports in the United States, as well as in the Province of Ontario, offer inducements to steam-ship companies. In Baltimore, for instance, the reduced cost of coal for one trip is equal to a saving of $3,333.

Seventh—Two elements make up a steam-ship line—emigration brings it here, but freight takes it back.

The memorialists protest against the frequent changes in the head-money, and call attention to the expenses of the Commissioners of Emigration. From May, 1847, to December, 1872, the companies paid nearly $10,000,000 in head-money. Were the Commissioners more economical in their management, the present head-money would be sufficient.

The bill establishing rules for the Port of New-York, especially on the question of dumping ashes into the river, was then discussed.

Messrs. Hurst, of the National Line, and Dale, of the Inman Line, on behalf of their companies, asserted that none of the ashes from their steamers were thrown into the harbor. The former line throw their ashes on the dock and have them carted away, while the Inman Line had a scow to convey their ashes over to the Jersey shore.

Representatives of the tug-boat interest complained of the restrictions imposed upon their boats, and argued that the harbor masters should provide means for carrying off the ashes from the docks, to prevent their being thrown into the harbor.

Mr. Blunt argued that the tug-owners might with equal propriety ask the harbor masters to furnish boats with coal.

Mr. Abram Wakeman followed, arguing at length that the present rate of head-money was sufficient to pay all the legitimate expenses. Six lines have already been driven away to New-Jersey because of want of care and the exactions of the port of New-York. Every possible restriction should be removed from steam-ship companies, and lines encouraged to come to New-York rather than be driven from it. He read extracts from the Commissioner's report of the State of Massachusetts, showing how that State fostered steam-ship lines. The payment for salaries of officers have increased to $130,000, or fully one-third the total income from head-money. All the money received from this source was intended for the care and maintenance of emigrants. The Commissioners have $1 50 worth of property in their hands.

Commissioner Kauffman said the commission simply desired the aid of the Legislature in carrying out the desire of the State Government in caring for and protecting emigrants. It is true the expenses of the Commissioners have increased during the past twenty years, but every person knows that all the necessaries of life have increased four-fold. Emigrants are now fully protected in every way, and it is seldom any one of them is injured in any way. It is idle to talk about the companies going elsewhere. Emigrants will come to New-York, knowing they will be well cared for at this port, and the steam-ship companies will run wherever the emigrants most desire to go. The steam-ship companies pay large annual dividends, and no injustice will be done them by an increase of head-money. The Commissioners of Emigration have nothing to conceal in their conduct of the affairs and in the care of emigrants, and they assert that the increase asked for is necessary. The systems prevailing in Castle Garden are well known in every hamlet abroad, and the safeguards prepared to protect the emigrants. Commissioner James Lynch said he was a merchant of New-York, and as such had the welfare of the steam-ship companies at heart, but the question before the committee was of a different character, one affecting the welfare of every emigrant coming into New-York harbor.

He showed by extracts from the reports of the companies that while the number of vessels had been greatly increased, large annual dividends had been declared, all from the earnings. The facts, the speaker said, showed how profitable this business was. He read from the New-York *World* of Feb. 4 an extract showing that foreign countries derived nearly all the benefits arising from the profits of the steam-ship companies.

Here the hearing rested.

William Allen Butler appeared before the committee to-night and argued against the passage of the Shed and Pier bill. Mr. Wm. H. Brown could not understand what valid objections could be raised to giving steam-ship companies the exclusive use of piers and sheds to protect cargoes. These shipping interests should be carefully fostered, and no obstructions placed upon commerce. Mr. Deming argued in favor of allowing companies to erect sheds. Mr. Butler thought the Legislature had no right to give power to companies to erect sheds on deep-water piers.

Burnett's Cocoaine

MAKES HAIR GLOSSY.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $3.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

To the Sick.—DR. FOOTE, Author of "Plain Home Talk," "Medical Common Sense," &c., would announce that till May 1, during which time he will be engaged in writing a new medical series, he will receive the calls of invalids on FRIDAY and SATURDAY only of each week. Hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. All suffering from chronic or supposed incurable diseases, of whatever nature, are invited to call upon these days and evenings. Consultations free. Office, No. 120 Lexington av., corner of East 28th st.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding, Ball, and Dinner Cards, Orders of dancing, crests, foreign note-papers. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

DRAKE—WHEITNER.—In Albany, on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. R. W. Manley, Mr. FRED. E. DRAKE, of Albany, to Miss IDA WHEITNER, of New-York.

HOWELL—VAN LIEW.—In the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, assisted by Rev. Henry R. Montgomery, D. D., FREDERICK H. HOWELL and KATE G. VAN LIEW.

RAND—HASBROUCK.—Feb. 10, 1874, at St. James' Church, Boston, by Rev. Charles A. Rand, assisted by Rev. Percy Brown, Rector of the parish, FREDERIC H. RAND to JULIA S. HASBROUCK, both of Boston.

SELKIRK—VERNAM.—On the 12th inst., in Trinity Chapel, this City, by Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, Rev. EDWARD SELKIRK, Rector of Trinity Church, Albany, to Miss MARY A. VERNAM, of New-York.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, ELIZABETH HICKS BROWN, relict of the late Tristram Allen, of Ravenswood.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAYTON.—Peacefully, at his residence, Orange, N. J., Feb. 11, of pneumonia, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. DAYTON aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service on Friday, Feb. 13, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the North Orange Depot on arrival of train which leaves foot of Barclay st. at 2:30 P. M.

☞ Exchanges please copy.

FINLAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 11th inst., GRACE LASH, widow of Robert Finlay, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, James R. Finlay, No. 143 17th st., South Brooklyn, on Friday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GITTERMAN.—MAURICE C. GITTERMAN, second son of Henry and Diana Gitterman, aged 5 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence, No. 43 West 46th st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend with further notice.

JARVIS.—Feb. 11, 1874, MARY OGDEN JARVIS, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel Jarvis.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday next, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Nathaniel Jarvis, No. 24 East 20th st.

KELLOGG.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, MARIA A., wife of Chester Kellogg, and eldest daughter of Mrs. Emeline and the late Wm. M. Mailler.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 336 East 125th st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KELLINGER.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1874, MARY E., wife of the late Geo. A. Kellinger.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874, ARABELLA J. MCCLUNEY, wife of George W. Lee, in the 77th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 317 Bridge st., Brooklyn.

LAUNITZ.—Wednesday, Feb. 11, from injuries received by collision on Harlem Railroad, on Jan. 21, ult., ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, son of the late Robert E. Launitz, sculptor.

Funeral services at Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av. and 20th st., on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Woodlawn. Special train leaves 42d st., at 12:30 P. M.

MOREL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, JUNIUS C. MOREL, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,015 Pacific st., between Albany and Troy avs., on Sunday, Feb. 15, at 1:30 P. M.

MOTT.—In Rome, Italy, on the 10th, aged 43 years, ARABELLA, wife of Dr. Alexander B. Mott, and daughter of the late Thaddeus Phelps.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PETERSON.—At No. 279 South 3d st., Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874, Mrs. ELIZA S. PETERSON, wife of Rev. John Peterson.

The funeral services will be held at St. Philip's Church, New-York, in Mulberry st., near Bleecker st., on Sunday, at 12:30 o'clock.

SIMONS.—Suddenly on Thursday, Feb. 12, 1874, TIMOTHY ALLEN SIMONS, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Ege av., near Bergen Avenue Depot, Jersey City Heights.

TILYOU.—PETER V. TILYOU, eldest son of John V. Tilyou.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his sister's residence, No. 28 King st., on Saturday, at 3:30 P. M.

VANDEROEF.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, MARGARET A. VANDEROEF, widow of Edward L. Vanderoef.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 East 90th st., on Sunday, Feb. 15, at 1 P. M.

WARD.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 12, WILLIAM A. WARD, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 64 Park av., on Saturday morning, Feb. 14, at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

WHITNEY.—Feb. 12, at his residence, No. 100 West 56th st., after a lingering illness, JAMES H. WHITNEY, aged 70.

Relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Chas. W., J. Henry, and Alfred R., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison av. and 35th st., Saturday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

YARKE.—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Kingsbridge, N. Y., WERNER F. YARKE, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Friday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, and from thence his remains will be taken to Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th st., between 5th av. and Broadway, where Masonic funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, also the Masonic fraternity, with their families and friends, are respectfully invited to attend.

AMITY LODGE, No. 323, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge at No. 38 Union square, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 12:30 P. M. precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother Werner F. Yarke. By order,

EDWARD B. BRUSH, Master.
JOHN J. TINDALE, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York held on the 10th day of February, 1874, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That by the death of our honored and revered associate, James W. Gerard, the community, of which he was an eminent citizen, have suffered a loss not easy to be supplied, and long and seriously to be felt in many relations of society.

Resolved, That we bear willing testimony to the conspicuous abilities, elevated character, generous labors, and unfailing spirit which Mr. Gerard brought to the practice of the law, and to the general service of the public, and in the retrospect of his long and useful life we find no failure of the full measure of duty in the lawyer and the citizen, and a multitude of instances and occasions of marked and permanent value in the administration of justice and the promotion of good government and public morals.

Resolved, That we recognize with pride and gratitude the lively and constant interest which Mr. Gerard took in the institution and maintenance of this association of the Bar, and the large share which his wisdom and genial temper have had in promoting its prosperity, and insuring its permanence and strength.

Resolved, That this association will attend the funeral of Mr. Gerard in a body, to-morrow, to mark their respect for his character, his distinguished professional career, and his great public services.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and be published in two or more papers published in this City, and that a committee be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to make arrangements for a meeting of the Bar to pay proper respect to the memory of Mr. Gerard, with power to co-operate with any other committee of the Bar for the same purpose.

C. W. SANDFORD, Chairman.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and the LONDON GRAPHIC of Jan. 31 and Feb. 7, due in the next few days, will contain splendid and authentic PICTURES of the ROYAL MARRIAGE CEREMONIES at St. Petersburg.

*** Price of above: 4 copies, $1 50; mailing, 20 cents additional.

Orders received at BRENTANO'S Literary Emporium, No. 33 Union square, New-York.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY DAILY RECEIVED that the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER is the only specific in kidney and bladder diseases:

TORONTO, Dec. 29, 1873.

I acknowledge with much pleasure the great benefit I derived from the use of the Bethesda Mineral Water in an attack of acute inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. The prompt relief from intense agony can only be appreciated by those who have been similarly afflicted. I have prescribed the "Bethesda Water" in several cases of kidney disease, and always with benefit to the patient. I think it probable that the actual curative principle is something so attenuated that it has escaped the grasp of chemical analysis, but whether the cure be the result of "similia similibus" or "contraria contraries," I am well pleased to know that, through your agency, sufferers from disease of the urinary organs have a good remedy within their reach at a reasonable cost.

D. L. OLIPHANT, M. D.

Reception-rooms and depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

HOLDERS OF NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS desirous of uniting with a large combination of bondholders for mutual protection, are invited to communicate their names, residences, and number of bonds held by them to LORD DAY & LORD, No. 70 William st., or, to

J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON,

Of counsel for Bondholders' Committee, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 10 and 11:30 A. M.; on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"CLIQUOT GALOP," Herrmann, 30c.; "Al Fresco Waltz," Simmons, 40c.; "Fille de Mme. Angot," Galop and Lancers, 35c. each; "Jockey Galop," Aronson, 40c.; "Spring, Gentle Spring," Waltz, 30c.; "Aïda," (Wels,) 75c.; "Lohengrin," (Leybach,) $1; "Shepherd Boy," (four hands) Wilson, 50c.; also, new songs by Thomas, Millard, Gaul, Gabriel, and Sullivan. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY, 1874.—New—Fifty engravings of heads, faces, mouths, noses, eyes, a good memory, bad breath, "Signs of Character," &c. Only 25 cents. Newsmen have it. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place, on THIS (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. BRADY, President.
T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 457 4th av. on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOS. C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOSNER, Secretary.

HOW THE UNKNOWN DEAD ARE BURIED.

Alderman Koch and Alderman Gilon, members of the committee of the Board of Aldermen who had been appointed to inquire into the case of the late Mr. Nathaniel French, a prominent member of the Masonic Order, who was buried in the City Cemetery, visited Hart's Island yesterday. The matter has already been the subject of investigation, and the visit to Hart's Island appeared to be rather with the view of inquiry into the general system of burial of the pauper dead, than with any special reference to the case of Mr. French. The members of the committee, who brought with them some personal friends, were accompanied by Mr. Laimbeer, President of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and Mr. Brennan, Warden of Bellevue Hospital. Mr. James E. Morrison, Grand Junior Deacon of the Order of Masons, was present in the capacity of specially delegated representative of the Grand Master. The party left the wharf at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East River, by the steamer Minnahanonck, belonging to the Board of Charities and Corrections, and arrived at Hart's Island about 12:30 o'clock. Here the committee were received by Warden Laurence Dunphy, who submitted his books and explained the system of burial, especially with reference to the facilities which exist for recovering any dead body, although buried in a common trench with some six or seven hundred others. He explained the matter in this way. The burial register contains in separate and distinct columns the number of the burial certificate, the age of the deceased, religion, how long in the country, the date of death, cause of death, signature of certifying doctor, residence of deceased, if known, and date of burial. Before burial the number of the certificate is cut on the coffin. If, therefore, any person wants to recover the remains of a deceased relative or friend, reference is made to the burial register, when the number of the certificate and the date of sepulture are at once ascertained. Another book tells the date at which any given trench is opened and the number of dead buried each day. By comparing these two sources of reference, Mr. Dunphy says that he can, without the slightest difficulty, strike on the portion of a trench where any dead body is deposited. The only question, both President Laimbeer and Mr. Dunphy say, is as to whether it is prudent to open one of those trenches. Although it might be done in Winter, they say that in Summer there would be danger of spreading disease and contagion. After this explanation the committee were shown the trenches where the dead are buried in cross lairs, and covered up after each burial. Some single graves were also pointed out, in cases in which the Commissioners had been notified that the dead would be called for, but Warden Dunphy said that, although they had been buried for three, four, and even more than four years, no inquiries had been ever made concerning them. The entire extent of Hart's Island is about 100 acres, and the burial-ground consists of about thirty acres, situated in the south-east corner. It was opened last April four years, and Warden Dumphy thinks it will be sufficient for some ten years to come, although the average of burials is about ten per day. President Laimbeer thinks that if it were necessary to extend it, there would be some difficulty in the matter in consequence of the Convalescent Hospital, Industrial School, and other institutions on the island. These institutions were subsequently inspected by the members of the committee, who returned to the City in the afternoon.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Dock Commissioners held a meeting yesterday at No. 248 Broadway, Messrs. Westervelt, Gardner, and Budd present. The report of the Executive Committee, directing Superintendent Turner to erect on the westerly side of Randall's Island a pier on piles, 180 feet in length by 70 feet in width, to facilitate the landing on the island of material collected by the scows of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, was adopted. A communication from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections asking for a dock on the east side of Randall's Island, was referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration. A resolution directing the Superintendent of Docks to notify the owner or owners of the vessel sunk at the northerly side of the pier at foot of Thirty-eight street, North River, to remove the wreck within ten days upon penalty, was adopted. Messrs. Neidlinger, Schmidt & Co. were granted a lease for ten years of enough land under water between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, East River, for the purpose of erecting a bulkhead thereon. The board decided by resolution to award the contract for building ten dredging-machines and mud-scows for the Department of Docks to George Ryan and Edward Cady, of No. 800 Eighth street. Several resolutions, directing minor repairs to be made to bulkheads and docks on the East and North Rivers, were adopted. The petition of Wm. Sparks for a lease of the pier foot of Jackson street, East River, was denied. Permission was granted W. H. Jackson to erect a bulkhead, with proper retrievers, in front of premises owned by him between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, on the Hudson River. A number of communications of an unimportant nature were read and referred, after which the Board adjourned.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 12, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Thos. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, 20 by 100.11, situate on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 310 feet east of Second avenue, for $3,500 over and above mortgages, with interest, amounting to $12,570, making the total price realized $16,070. The purchaser of the property was Frederick E. Luthy, a second mortgagee. No other sales were made. A. H. Muller & Son offered at public auction at an upset price of $25,000 the premises known as Nos. 577, 577½, and 579 Grand street, south side, west of Corlears street, embracing two lots, with five-story brick buildings thereon; but no advance bid being received, the property was withdrawn. The foreclosure sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of four lots on West Eighty-fifth street, west of Eleventh avenue, was adjourned to March 5, and the Trustees' sale of a lease of the property No. 109 Reade street, by Messrs. Muller & Son, was postponed indefinitely. The attendance at the Exchange was fair; but the transactions proposed being of minor importance, no particular interest was manifested in the proceedings.

W. A. Griswold, No. 744 Broadway, reports having sold at private contract the house and lot No. 146 West Eighteenth street, for $14,500.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions announced for to-day are as follows: By Wm. Kennelly, Sheriff's sale of the lot, 26 by 51.8, with the six-story building thereon, covering same, situate on the north-west corner of Delancey and Norfolk streets, known as No. 160 Delancey street and No. 85 Norfolk street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story Mansard-roof iron and brick bank building, with lot, 25 by 125, situate on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.5 on East Sixty-third street, north side, one 200 feet, and the other 250 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 124th st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 20x100.11 .... $16,070

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

Jacob st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Cambreleng av., 25x100—West Farms	$260
Washington st., s. w. corner Desbrosses st., 21.10x86.7; West st., e. s., 41.8 ft. n. of Desbrosses st., 83.4x86	283
60th st., s. s., 45.4 ft. e. of Lexington av., 11x100.6x6.3x100.6	1,600
57th st., n. w. corner of Avenue A, 17.5x100.4	16,000
87th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100, except gore off s. e. corner, rear, 112; 9 ft. w. of 1st av., 12.11x10.7x17	9,500
109th st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.11	2,000
Same property	2,000
114th st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 3d av., 46x100.10	11,000
133d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11	15,000
Avenue A, n. w. s., adjoining Charles Berrian, 1 288-1,000 acres—West Farms; Avenue A, s. e. s., adjoining Liliendahl, 3 37-1,000 acres—West Farms	18,000
Clinton av., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x210.11x50.8x202.2, Woodlawn Heights	860
Forrest av., s. w. corner of 12-foot lane or road, Woodstock, 50x100	1,200
2d av., s. e. corner 7th st., 26x125	40,000
Same property	8,000
5th av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 85th st., 21.10x100	70,000
8th av., e. s., 49.9 ft. s. of 42d st., 24.4x55.5	28,000
Old Boston Road, w. s., 96.9 ft. s. of Gouverneur st., 25x72.9x25x88, Melrose, South	2,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 219, store, &c., 8¼ years, per year	$1,886
Bowery, No. 219, 3¼ years, per year	2,400
Centre st. and Tryon row, *Staats Zeitung* building, basement and vaults, 5 7-12 years; 7 months, per month, $250; 5 years, per year	8,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT banking building, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, about 37x100 feet; possession of the first floor May 1, 1874; the building has large vaults, and is heated by steam. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on 48th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 25 feet wide; Columbia College lease. E. W. WILLIAMS, No. 537 6th av.

FOR SALE—ON PARK AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts., a four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, very complete in all its arrangements. Price, $47,500. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,

REAL ESTATE,

No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.

Entire charge taken of property.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,

The extra-sized house, No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av.; the house is 30x65, has fourteen sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house; would make an elegant small hotel.

It will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term; $40,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

JOHN S. PIERCE.

No. 106 Broadway, real estate broker and agent for the renting and care of property, makes a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, &c.; gives his personal attention to all business intrusted to his care. Charge of estates solicited.

HIRAM MERRITT,

REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.

PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;

Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—NO. 18 West 25th st., near Broadway; first class, five story, high stoop, brown stone; 32x60, and two-story extension, by ½ the block. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN.—FOR sale or to let furnished, No. 20 West 25th st., near Broadway; four story, English basement, brown stone; 18x60x½ the block. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house; full size, 37th st., near 5th av.; will be rented furnished or unfurnished to a private family only. OGDEN & CLARK, BROADWAY AND 17TH ST.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50x100; No. 108 East 26th st. Apply to E. H. ALLEN, Jr., Nos. 14 and 16 White st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 74 John st., about 24.11x60x95; sold by order of the executors to close the estate of the late Thos. C. Morton. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

GREAT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—FOUR-story brown-stone residence, furnished, No. 252 West 14th st., for sale very low if sold immediately. Apply on premises.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A BARGAIN; handsome new four-story brown-stone house; all improvements, cabinet finish, &c. Apply on premises, No. 141 East 37th st., of D. T. KENNEDY, builder.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

CORNERS FOR SALE—BOWERY, 23X80; 4TH av., 73x98; Grand st., 65x51; business locations. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on 23d st., near 6th av. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER POINTS.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; D. Van Winkle, Rutherford Park, N. J.

TRUCK GARDENERS.

To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village. Six months' free ticket with each lease.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—

At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.

(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)

For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.

Price $4,000.

The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO THE estate of the late Merwin Andrew. It is situated in the town of Orange, Conn., one mile from the centre, and within fifteen minutes' drive of three depots, and is only five miles from New-Haven. Said farm contains 130 acres in a good state of cultivation, and is suitable for meadow, tillage or pasture. A good trout-brook runs through the farm. There is also a good supply of wood, water, and fruit. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Mrs. E. W. ANDREW, Administratrix.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, ONE of the finest business sites in the village. It is located about 150 feet from Bridge Street Railroad Depot, and is in close proximity to banks and large business establishments; on main thoroughfare; 54 feet front; adjoining a corner; occupied by substantial dwelling-house with eleven rooms and attic; has all modern improvements, and is easily convertible for any kind of business; immediate possession and terms easy. For further information apply to Dr. J. KING MERRITT, Bridge st., Flushing.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY TO EXchange or For Sale.—Easy terms; water-power, seventy-five horse; seven miles from New-York City; especially adapted for heavy manufacturing; mill large and substantial; access is frequent to property by rail and water; fifteen acres of land with buildings; three railroad depots within 300 feet distance. A. BLOMQVIST, No. 150 Nassau st.

FOR SALE AT CATSKILL—A SPLENDID country-seat; a new dwelling, containing nine rooms, all the modern improvements; size of lot, 72 feet front by 210 feet deep; two barns and necessary out-buildings; plenty of fruit; price, $7,000. Photograph of the same can be seen at the office of BLISS & JAMES, No. 346 Broome st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, and a pleasant country residence in a rapidly improving part of Pittsfield, Mass., and in the village. Address Box No. 4,511 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At Auction or Private Sale.

THE NASSAU DRY-DOCK,

Situated on Hog Island, Opposite the City of Nassau, Bahamas.

This valuable property, comprising a slip on which vessels of large size may be laid dry for examination or repairs; a powerful steam-engine and other necessary appliances; offices and buildings suitable to the business, also, between eleven and twelve acres of land adjoining, with a good dwelling-house, out-buildings, and appurtenances thereon—if not previously sold by private contract—will be sold at public auction in the City of Nassau, Bahamas, on March 5, 1874, at 11 A. M., under the direction of Henry K. Van Siclen and William Joyce, executors, &c., of John S. Howell, deceased.

And on the same day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, will be sold also, at public auction on the premises, a great variety of materials and articles accumulated in the business, and mostly necessary in repairing vessels, now on store at the dock, the particulars of which will be given previous to the day of sale.

This dock was established and successfully operated by Mr. Howell.

A great number of vessels, large and small, have been repaired at it.

Its location is unsurpassed for securing business.

It is well known to mariners.

Its capacity and depth of water are ample.

Ship timber is plenty on the adjacent islands.

Facilities for making repairs are abundant.

The business of operating is not an experiment; its success has been demonstrated, and it is sure to be remunerative.

The climate there is unequaled for healthfulness, and as a place of residence it is very desirable.

This sale presents such an opportunity as is afforded but once in a generation for securing, at comparatively small cost, and by the same purchase, a valuable property, certain means to business success, and a healthful, permanent, or Winter's residence.

The premises may be inspected at any time on application to Mr. E. B. Ceruti, Superintendent, in charge at the dock.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply for circular either to

H. K. VAN SICLEN, Executor, &c., or

H. E. FARNSWORTH, Attorney for Executors, No. 133 Nassau st., New-York City, or

Hon. G. C ANDERSON, Nassau, Bahamas.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL COMPANY, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of this court duly made and entered in the above-entitled matter on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1874, I, the undersigned, the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the said the Knickerbocker Hotel Company, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, through Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, office No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, all those twelve certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Fifth avenue, with the northerly line or side of Fifty-eighth street, running thence northerly along the easterly line or side of Fifth avenue two hundred (200) feet and ten (10) inches to the south-easterly corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, thence easterly along the southerly line or side of Fifty-ninth street one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence southerly parallel with Fifth avenue two hundred (200) feet and ten (10) inches to the northerly line or side of Fifty-eighth street, and thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Fifty-eighth street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point, the place of beginning. Said premises will be sold subject to taxes and assessments, and to certain mortgages, a large portion of which may remain at the option of the purchaser for about two years, and free and clear of all other claims, liens, and incumbrances whatsoever. The terms of sale will be ten per cent. and auctioneer's fees at time of sale, and balance of purchase money on delivery of deed within thirty days thereafter. Further information may be had upon application to the undersigned, or his attorney, or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1874. TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Assignee, No. 66 Wall street.

LUKE A. LOCKWOOD,
Attorney for Assignee, No. 110 Broadway.
f13-law4wF

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PITTSBURG ROLLING MILLS AND NAIL FACTORY AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

Situated in Thirty-fourth Ward, Pittsburg, adjoining works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co.

Capacity, 16,000 to 18,000 tons Iron and Nails per annum. Coal, $1 72 per ton in Mill. Labor abundant, and works could be quickly put in operation.

Terms—One-third cash; balance one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest.

For detailed statement of machinery, &c., address

R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees, J. T. & C. A. Wood,
No. 112 Water st., Pittsburg.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.

NO. 9 PINE ST.,

Will sell at auction THURSDAY, Feb. 19, on HAMILTON AV., 17TH and 18TH STS., BROOKLYN, valuable lots and building thereon known as "Bennett's Coal-yard." By order of TRUSTEES.

W. W. SKIDDY,
J. D. HEISSENBUTTEL. } Trustees.

For maps and particulars apply to auctioneer, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY.

Desirable corner-property to let or lease, south-east corner of Broadway and 4th st., extending through to Lafayette place; size, 45 feet on Broadway, 275 feet on 4th st., and 48 feet on Lafayette place. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORner 38th st., to Lease for a Term of Years.—The owner of the following described property, invites proposals to lease the same from responsible parties only; size, 100 feet on Broadway by 140 feet deep; will either lease the ground to be improved by lessee, or the undersigned will improve it on satisfactory terms. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 18 East 40th st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR, WE OFFER to lease for a term of years, for business purposes a valuable property on East 14th st., between Union square and 5th av., the front lot being 25 by 103, and the rear lot 21 by 57, the entire depth being 160 feet, with a right of way to 13th st. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

NOTICE—TO LET, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story iron building, fronting 138 feet on Astor place, extending from 4th av. to Lafayette place; pure north light; splendid show front; the very best in the City; first floor reserved.

Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, No. 92 Prince st., south-east corner Mercer st.—A splendid opportunity for restaurant keepers, as the entirely new and complete fittings, which include ranges and necessary plumbing, kitchen utensils, silver-plated ware, china, glass, bar and lunch counters, &c., are for sale at a sacrifice. Apply to GEO. S. SCHERMERHORN, Jr., No. 77 West 52d st., or within.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES—To let—The first-class fire-proof stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South st., now occupied by Messrs. Miller & Conger.

Also the fire-proof store, No. 38 Gold st., now occupied by Messrs. Hagar & Co. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x187,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE, No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front, first class, five-story basement and subcellar, marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, SECOND floor of No. 763 Broadway, near Stewart's; 25x100; fine show-window. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 774 Broadway. Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS OF NO. 42 University place; modern improvements; gas and water; corner house. W. N. GRISWOLD, real estate broker, No. 744 Broadway (Astor place.) Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38 x 100.) The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET.

Nos. 104 and 106 John st.
No. 13 Platt st.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1874, THE extra wide banking-room on first floor of Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Fine large vaults, heated by steam, &c., &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light subcellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FIRST-CLASS MODERN OFFICES IN THE building No. 744 Broadway; Broadway and other first-class property a specialty. W. N. GRISWOLD, real estate broker, No. 744 Broadway (Astor place.)

DWELLINGS TO LET.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

To let, twenty dwellings, handsomely finished, at Garden City, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad, Long Island; rents, $150, $250, $350; early and late trains, with six months' commutation ticket; also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached, Apply to Alex. T. Stewart's agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 A. M. to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO LEASE.—SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Montrose Station, New-Jersey.—This well-known property, fitted for Summer or Winter board, is offered to LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, from May 1 next, or immediate possession if desired can be arranged for with the present lessee. The house is supplied with the purest water from garret to cellar from a never-failing spring in the mountain, and is heated by one of Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus. There is stabling for eighteen horses; coach-houses, with servants' rooms in house, &c. Also, a large vegetable-garden, lawn, and fine woods, in all about twenty-four acres. The situation is the most healthy and accessible within the same distance of New-York, sixty minutes from foot Barclay st., via Morris and Essex Railroad. Thirty-six trains daily. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL, A DESIRAble place, consisting of a good dwelling-house and out-buildings, together with 110 acres of ground, situated at Upper New-Rochelle, sixteen miles from the City of New-York; the property is convenient to the New-Rochelle and Tuckahoe Stations. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices; also building sites, farms, and large buildings suitable for institutes or first-class boarding-houses. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—AT NYACK, NEAR INSTITUTE, COTtages; furnished, eleven rooms, all conveniences, fruit, &c.; rent, $400 to $700, unfurnished, or for sale; two-thirds can remain on long mortgage; possession 1st March. Address NYACK, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—SOME ELEgantly-furnished houses, with from five to twenty acres of land, on the ridge overlooking Harlem River and valley; about half a mile above High Bridge. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

DWELLING TO LET.—FOUR-STORY BRICK high-stoop house, No. 76 West 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent very moderate to responsible tenant. Apply to D. F. BAKER, Broadway, corner 45th st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK-front house, No. 414 West 47th st.; can be seen between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.; all modern improvements. Rent, $1,200 per annum.

TO LET, FURNISHED—"LAKESIDE," THE late Mr. Bristed's place, near Lenox, in Berkshire, Mass. Apply to HENRY D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR A house about 20x60 in fee, centrally located, a first-class plot of lots, improving rapidly in value; or will exchange for store property. House to be worth $30,000 to $50,000. Possession about May or September. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES WANTED—FOR SALE OR TO RENT. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ROSENTHAL & COHEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims against the firm will please be presented within seven days of this date at No. 62 East Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1874.

DAVID ROSENTHAL,
HAIMAN COHN.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, (5TH AV.)—"MISSION SERvices" and preaching each evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. Schieffelin & Co. and J. C. Wells.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Toledo, Wabash & Western

7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

For Sale at 85 and Interest.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine St.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

RAILROAD BONDS.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying seven to twenty-five per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall st.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.

The proposals will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.

The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid, thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company are particularly requested to attend a general meeting of such bondholders, to be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M. Important business will come before the meeting. By order of the Bondholders' Committee.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 28 State st., Boston. No. 52 Wall st., New-York.

$250,000

City of Providence water bonds, five per cent., principal and interest payable in gold.

Due in 1900. Interest January and July.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, AS REORGANIZED. OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874. }

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany at the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874.

By order of the President.

CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874. }

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

$15,000 WANTED FOR TWO YEARS on first-class leasehold property. First and only mortgage. Address, stating terms, &c., D. C. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE

Equitable Trust Co.

$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most

CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to

BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,

NO. 10 WALL ST.

BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The majority of the First Mortgage Land Grant Bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad, western section, having organized a new company under the above name, the bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 92 Broadway. This trust company is the Trustee under the new mortgage made by this railroad company, and will, as soon as these bonds are deposited with it, issue in lieu thereof the new six per cent. first mortgage bonds of this company for an equal amount, together with preferred stock for the accrued interest thereon.

Each bondholder is also requested, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, to deposit with the trust company, to the credit of the road, the sum of 1½ per cent. upon the amount of bonds held by him with which to meet taxes and other liens on the road, and the expenses of reorganization.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, President.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Central Railroad of Iowa First Mortgage Bonds.

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes First Mortgage Bonds.

Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Traffic Guarantee First Mortgage Bonds.

Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Traffic Guarantee First Mortgage Bonds.

Logansport, Crawfordsville and S. W. First Mortgage Bonds.

Lake Superior and Mississippi First Mortgage Bonds.

Mississippi Central First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

Montclair Midland First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

New-Jersey Midland First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

New-York and Oswego First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

New-Haven, Middleton and Willimantic First Mortgage Bonds.

Northern Pacific 7 3-10 First Mortgage Bonds.

Port Huron and Lake Michigan First Mortgage Bonds.

Wanted by

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.

JOHN DUFF, Vice President.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECtors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,291 3d av., on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1874. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M. I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 2, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of March, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1, 1874. By order.

I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office, No. 135 South 2d st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th of February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

FEB. 11, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, CREDITORS, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider a plan of reorganization.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1874.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders in order that they may be called together for their own protection (if it be found necessary) are requested to send addresses and amounts to ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

$50,000 WANTED BY THE BOARD OF Education of the City of Lansing, Mich., on bonds of said Board; time to suit. For particulars, address R. S. ROBSON, Chairman of Committee of Finance.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO Railway Company Equipment Bonds, due 1st March, 1874, will be redeemed on and after this date, at par and interest, by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN, OR BUY FIRST AND SECOND mortgages in sums to suit. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway, Notary and Commissioner for every State.

WANTED TO BORROW $40,000 ON FIRST mortgage; property worth $150,000, and earning several times the interest. Address K. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT NURSE and seamstress, to take entire charge of a girl two and a half years old. Apply at No. 37 West 50th st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and National Trust Company Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER,
Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 29, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1874. }

70th DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874 }

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)

SURPLUS, 1st January, 1874 .... $211,061

A Divided of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after the 1st February.

First-class risks respectfully solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

WM. H. RIBLET Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 2d day of March. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 7, 1874. }

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after March 2, 1874, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place.

The transfer-books will close on the 14th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 2d March prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Feb. 16 to the morning of March 3.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md., have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on the 10th day of March next. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and reopen on the morning of the 11th day of March. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

FEB. 9, 1874.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A German young woman, who is also a good seamstress, nurse, &c.; has best of City references. To be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, Scotch girl as first-class chamber-maid or first-class waitress in a private family; excellent references. Call at No. 341 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands the nicest kinds of cooking; soups, fish, game, meats, poultry, &c.; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; can make a variety of desserts, jellies, creams, and side dishes; is neat and agreeable in the kitchen; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; will be found respectful, reliable, economical servant; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; best references; either City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of references; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO ENGLISH girls, with reference from present employer, together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; will do the washing together; are both very neat, orderly, and competent; will go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT, IN CITY or country; she is a good plain family cook, and excellent washer and ironer; would do house-work; good reference; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH AND COMPETENT cook; has very best references for capability, order, tidiness, and sobriety; understands all branches if needed; City or country; wages quite moderate. Is at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, washer, and ironer, or would do house-work for a small family; City reference. Call at No. 323 West 17th st., rear; ask for Mrs. Curren.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as professed cook; understands baking bread and pastries of all kinds; has good City references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 625 2d av.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; COLORED. CALL AT NO. 139 West 35th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowo's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant lady; no objection to the country; best references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer for City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GENeral house-worker or as a kitchen-maid; wages no object, but a good home. Seen with reference at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS lady's maid; first-class child's nurse or seamstress; speaks French and English; is accustomed to travel; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., corner of 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maids; understand hair-dressing, dress-making; best references. Apply at William Polard & Co.'s, No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; can flute, polish, and does up children's clothes equal to new; has best of City references; lady can be seen. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, who does French fluting, clear-starching, and polishing, in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; is a good chamber-maid. Apply at No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Can be seen or address at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS laundress; was five years in last place; lady to be seen in City; understands all kinds of washing and ironing, fluting laces, &c.; no objection to leave the City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in every respect in everything that is done in a laundry. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, SEVERAL years in America, as child's nurse or chamber-maid and seamstress; is fond of children and very neat in her work; will try to oblige and study the interest of her employer; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; would go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations and understands her business thoroughly. Address Mrs. Elson, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, at present disengaged; wishes to make a few more engagements; best City references from ladies and doctors. Call at No. 808 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, PROTESTANT FRENCH girl, in a private family; best City recommendations. Call at No. 158 East 42d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; would go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations; understands her business thoroughly. Address Mrs. Elson, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, for three days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress and nurse to grown children; can do all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; is neat in her work; will try to oblige and study the interest of her employer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS AND plain sewer; wages no object, but a good home. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress, or mind growing children; can operate on different machines. Address L. Coyne, No. 11 Prince st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly experienced in getting up all kinds of salads, &c., and is fully competent to fill a man's place; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED, TIDY girl as waitress; has six years' reference from her last place; lady can be seen; gets up salads, sauces; understands silver and glasses. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands thoroughly salads, sauces, and the care of silver; has perfectly good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant young man, aged twenty-two years; is a good coachman and groom, and understands gardening, pruning, milking cows, care of cattle, and general work about a gentleman's place; good recommendations; wages moderate. Address Coachman, Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, &c.—BY A married man, aged thirty-two years; no children; is a thorough coachman and good gardener, and does all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country; is a good groom, and can keep carriages and harness in perfect order; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; perfectly understands his business; stylish driver; best City references; wages no object; nine years in one place. Call or address No. 110 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; IS A careful City driver; has excellent reference from last employer. Can be seen, or address Gorman, at Bradley & Co.'s stables, No. 10 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is married, small family. Call on or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., first floor.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, MARried, one child; thoroughly understands the cultivation of flowers, fruit, and vegetables; is sober and obliging; good references from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; married; is an experienced gardener in all branches; can prune, care hot and green house, hot and cold graperies; also care horses and cattle; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; married; small family; the best of references. Address N. R., Southport, Conn.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruit, flower, and vegetable gardening thoroughly; also the laying out and care of grounds and the care of pits and frames and greenhouse work; satisfactory references given. Address J. N. G., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN WHO HAS HAD A practical knowledge in raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables, out door and under glass; also the improvement of country places; first-class reference. Address M. B., No. 151 Catharine st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH FAMily, Episcopalian; understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, flower-beds, kitchen-garden and hot-beds. Address Gardener, No. 289 Bond st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN (SMALL FAMily) who has a thorough knowledge of every branch of his profession. Address J. M., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO HAS A thorough practical knowledge of his business; best of references. Call or address Robt. Marks, care of seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A LATELY-LANDED YOUNG man, aged nineteen years, who can do farm-work as done in the old country; also, take care of horses, drive, milk, build fires, clean walks, assist in gardening, &c.; in fact is willing to do what is required, and at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, IN CITY or country; understands his business; Protestant, lived in London, a short time landed. Address, this week, No. 440 3d av., 30th st., or Mr. A. Blossett, No. 7 Broadway.

WANTED ON LONG ISLAND—A SITUATION by a man of long experience, to take charge of a farm. Address ABEL BENNETT, Newtown, Long Island.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN LAW OFFICE; WAGES $2 50 per week. Write to A. G. McD., No. 55 Pine st., Room No. 33.

CLERK WANTED.—BY MAGAZINE PUBLISHER; small weekly salary and commissions additional. Address, with reference, THE SANITARIAN, Post Office Box No. 1,672.

YOUTH WANTED IN HARDWARE STORE—Must be first-rate at writing and figures, and fully competent to make himself generally useful. Address STEEL, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, stating age, qualifications and wages.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the* most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. The CONCERTO *and* ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the* best ever placed in any Organs. *They are produced by an* extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. These organs are the best made in the United States.

WATERS' New Scale PIANOS

have great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* best Pianos made. These Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* 6 years. Prices extremely low *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *in* every City *and* County *in the* United States *and* Canada. A large discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* *ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.*

HORACE WATERS & SON,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,223 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

A LADY WILL SELL A HANDSOME 7¼-OCtave rosewood piano, agraffe and overstrung, for $200. Call at No. 32 Greenwich av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—In or near this City, (only house or lots lightly mortgaged,) a stock of dry goods, India and Japanese, in good order; good business stand on Broadway; the owner has been in business for thirty years, and now wishes to retire; the stock is valued at about $20,000, and is free from any encumbrances; will sell on liberal terms; the location is good; possession at once if desired. For particulars address A. HUTCHINS, No. 82 Cedar st., first floor.

$10,000 WANTED—IN A SAFE AND highly-respectable manufacturing business in this City, now in first class hands, well-established, and its success placed beyond question; a desirable opportunity for a good business man of character, who, for an interview, may address (with real name only) RICHARDS, Post Office Box No. 1,768.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS drug store, well situated on a leading avenue up town, doing a good business; will be sold reasonably; good reasons for selling; to a party meaning business this is a rare opportunity. BRADLEY & CO., No. 301 West 50th st.

PARTIES HAVING AN IMPROVED WATER-power near this City, are desirous of finding some object of profitable manufacture. Any one having such may form a valuable connection by addressing Box No. 2,187, New-York Post Office, specifying its character and inducements.

A RESPONSIBLE PERSON WITH CAPITAL, business experience and acquaintance, formerly in iron business, desires the agency of one or more producers of iron, or iron or metal products. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A MANUfacturing business connected with the woolen interests of New-York over thirty years; $2,000 capital; safe cash business. Inquire at UNION HARDWARE COMPANY, No. 120 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN A very necessary patented machine; profits large. For particulars inquire at J. N. DARLINGTON'S, corner of Centre and Franklin sts., from 10 to 2. Owner in [illegible].

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, HAVING $3,000 to $5,000, would invest in a good paying business, where his services would be appreciated. Address with particulars A. B., Box 140 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Java, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Greatly reduced rates of freight and passage.

The magnificent steamers of this line will leave company's wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York, as follows:

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. Hudson, connecting with the splendid new steam-ship COLIMA for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28, ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with the magnificent steam-ship ARIZONA, Capt. CAVARLY.

Both the above-named steamers will call at Kingston, Jam., on their outward and homeward voyages.

The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100 or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco—Steerage, $50 currency.

New-York to Kingston—Cabin, $50 gold; Steerage, $25 gold.

For freight and passage or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down by these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada. Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M. | Greece. Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.
Egypt. Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M. | Italy. Sat., March 7, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG. Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER	Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON	Saturday, March 7
ARRAGON, WESTERN, to follow.	

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD	March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE	March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE	March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE	March 24, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT	LACOUDREZ	Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin ... $125 | Second cabin ... $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH	Feb. 20
CLARIBEL	March 13

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA	Feb. 17
ATLAS	March 6

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, March 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES	March 7
GLAMORGAN	March 21
PEMBROKE	April 4
ANDES	April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold, prepaid. Tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 14.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)	Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)	Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct)	Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	March 5

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct Line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 4,357.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL W. GILLESPIE, STEPHEN A. TROWBRIDGE, and ABRAM WAKEMAN, Jr., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 28th day of January, A. D. 1874, Samuel W. Gillespie, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and Stephen A. Trowbridge and Abram Wakeman, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to George Wykes, Jr., as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of Samuel W. Gillespie, Stephen A. Trowbridge, and Abram Wakeman, Jr., and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 9th day of February, A. D. 1874.

f11-2aw3w GEORGE WYKES, Jr., Trustee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC SIMMONS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Isaac Simmons, of County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL McELARNEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Michael McElarney, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

G. A. SEIXAS, solicitor for petitioning creditor, No. 254 Broadway, New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of February A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON GUSTHAL, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and ITHAMAR A. CARPENTER, of West Flushing, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE.

United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM N. ELY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d January, 1874.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja30-1aw3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAHLON S. FROST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Mahlon S. Frost, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, IN and for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SAMUEL BARBER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel Barber, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Essex, in said district, who was, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.

JOHN A. BOUKER, Assignee,
Corner Communipaw av. and Pine st.,
Jersey City, N. J.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, Attorney for Assignee, Newark, N. J.
ja30-1aw3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD E. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Jersey City, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward E. Brown, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged bankrupt on a creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J.
ja30-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER P. CARPENTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Oliver P. Carpenter, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ja30-1aw3wF JOHN W. KERR, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the WHITNEY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for the District of New-Jersey, at No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., Room No. 3, on Wednesday, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

JUSTIN SNOW, } Assignees.
THOMAS N. DALE, }
Of the Whitney Sewing-machine Company.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES H. BROCKSMITH, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
f13-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES DIGEST.

FIRST SERIES. A Digest of Decisions of the Various Courts within the United States, from the Earliest Period to the Year 1870, to be completed in about 12 volumes. Royal 8vo. $7 50 per vol. Comprising all the American Decisions Digested in Thirty-one Volumes of the United States Digest, with careful Revision, and Important Additions. By BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT. Issued quarterly. Vol. I. now ready.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
No. 110 Washington st., Boston.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—LADIES' Underwear in great variety for sale, below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer; great bargains. No. 21 Astor place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH-BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.

A third floor, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; house and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

ON WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., IN A private family, gentlemen can find first-class apartments and attendance, with or without board; references. Address C. E. V., Up-town *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, VERY HANDSOMELY furnished, in a small private family, to gentlemen only, without board; at No. 17 East 12th st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND AND FOURTH floors to rent with first-class board, at No. 51 East 21st st.; references exchanged; also table board for two gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412 WEST.—Pleasant, newly-furnished rooms, with or without board, at moderate terms; Elevated Railway convenient for down town. Call or address SOUTHERNER.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Private table if required.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.

Handsomely-furnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with southern exposure, to let, to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—To let, with board, a suite of rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single room on fourth floor.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH ST.

Large well-furnished rooms to let, with good board; home comforts; terms low; small family; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.

Two extra-large handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, without board; first-class attendance.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE OR two gentlemen; grate, gas. Call at No. 67 West 35th st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO rent, with board, a single room for a gentleman seeking a quiet, refined, and permanent home.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IF ANY private Christian family desires to lessen expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board at a fair price they will oblige by writing to "GILBERT," Box No. 127 *Times* Office. Two front rooms with sunny exposure are required—second floor preferred—and location must be within ten minutes' walk of ferries. Please write full particulars. Boarding-houses are requested not to answer.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HAVING SOME furniture of their own, and who will be permanent, if suited, desire a back parlor, with board, above 30th st., between 5th av. and Broadway; price $25, which must include fire, gas, and everything. Address BOARD, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, plaintiffs, against LEWIS MAY, ROBERT N. WOODWORTH and ABBIE P. WOODWORTH, his wife, Eli J. Blake, the Mercantile National Bank of the City of New-York, the President, Directors, and Company of the State Bank at New-Brunswick, George J. Clan Ronald, Robert Abbatt, Frank J. Howland, the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, Elias N. Miller, as Receiver and as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, a bankrupt; Edward Marrin, Patrick Marrin, Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, Edward H. Ammidown, Jonas H. Lane, Albert D. Smith, J. B. Young, Thomas Durnin, Margaret O'Keefe, and Margaret Fisher, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants respectively: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 233 Grand street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 17, 1873.

HUGHSON & WEBBER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 233 Grand street, New-York.
f6-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JOHN M. WOLCOTT, plaintiff, against C. O. CROSBY, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and sixty-six 65-100 dollars, with interest on the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars from the 3d day of October, 1873, and interest on the sum of five hundred and forty-one 65-100 dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1873.

JAS. K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 62 Wall street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the 7th day of January, 1874.

JAS. K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ja9-1aw6wF* No. 62 Wall street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—MARIA H. BRUSH, against GEORGE EICHINGER, Ferdinand Schlueter, Robert Johnston and Mary Johnston, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiff,) Ellen B. Hilton, Frederick Gerhard, William Kelly, Margaret Clark, and James Campbell.—Summons.—To the defendants, Ferdinand Schlueter, Robert Johnston, and Mary Johnston, his wife, (so called herein, her real name being unknown to the plaintiff.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 67 Wall street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 13, 1874.

S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, State of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, on the 13th day of January, 1874.

S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja23-1aw6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD P. SCOTT, James M. Scott, Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., and George H. Massett, plaintiffs, against DOZIER THORNTON, J. M. Thornton, George Boyer, Matthew T. Brennan, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, &c., and Jacob Ramser, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 152 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 27th January, 1874.

JNO. C. CONNOR, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of January, 1874.

JOHN C. CONNOR, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
f6-1aw6wF

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—EDWARD S. INNES, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. SHARKEY, Michael J. Daly and John Mead, James Gorton, Henry Cushing, Henry Niebehr and William Niebehr, Thomas J. Crombie, William S. Anner, Silas W. Miller, Michael Hennessy, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 14 John street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Sept. 5, 1873.

WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 14 John street, New-York.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 12th day of February, 1874.

f18-1aw6wF* WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—In the matter of JARVIS SLADE, Receiver of the International Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of said court, made on the 5th day of February, 1874, and the statute in such case made and provided, that a second and final dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of the International Insurance Company is ready to be made and will be made on the 3d day of March, 1874, at the office of said Receiver, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1874.

JARVIS SLADE, Receiver.

WARREN G. BROWN, Attorney for the Receiver.
f6-1aw3wF

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st., next to Broadway.

Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box-sheet open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Seats may always be secured a week in advance.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY ... Proprietor and Manager

LAST NIGHTS OF FOLLINE. | To-night, LAST NIGHT but six of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S brilliant comedy of modern fortunes and frailties, entitled FOLLINE. Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Jewett, and Miss Varian.

LAST FOLLINE MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT AT 1:30.

*** Saturday evening, Feb. 21, for the first time in New-York, Shakespeare's rare and fanciful comedy of LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

*** Also, in preparation for early production, the reigning London sensation now running at the Haymarket Theatre, entitled

CHARITY,

And Alexandre Dumas' brilliant Parisian Comedy, now playing at the Gymnase Theatre, entitled

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

Mr. Daly having secured the sole right for the two latter plays for this City.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the ENGAGEMENT OF Mrs. J. B. BOOTH.

UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC of ADOLPHE BELOT'S New Play of ELENE!

Which will be repeated every night this week.

ELENE ... Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

In the personation of this character Mrs. J. B. Booth has achieved a

TRULY GREAT AND ARTISTIC SUCCESS.
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.

NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, MUSIC, PROPERTIES, AND APPOINTMENTS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 1:30,
LAST MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF ELENE!

ELENE ... Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1874,
Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK will make her first appearance at this theatre.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

No. 128 West 14th st.

THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES FROM CYPRUS.

Galleries of ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES.

The "LOAN EXHIBITION" of works of art, comprising the rare collection of engravings and etchings lent by James L. Claghorn, Esq., of Philadelphia, ancient carvings, enamels, bronzes, porcelain, faience, &c., &c.

Open daily from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 7 until 10.

Admission 25 cents. Mondays free.

MISS JENNIE LEWIS.

THE YOUNG READER'S BENEFIT
At the
NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Second av. and 11th st.,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 13,
At 8 o'clock.

She will be assisted by Mrs. Gulager, Miss Hobbs, Miss Baron, Messrs. Graf, Beckett, W. E. Beames, and others. Tickets at door, $1.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FOURTH CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GENERAL REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, FEB. 13, AT 2:30 P. M.,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. HENRY WIENIAWSKI, violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

ARMORY, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 16, 1874.
EXCELLENT PROGRAMME.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

THE MURRAY HILL AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION will give a performance for the Benefit of the Poor of the Ninth Ward, at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Tickets can now be had at the Academy box-office. Further particulars in future advertisements.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.
d19-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.

RICHARD P. BERRIEN,
ja16-1aw6m*F Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Brearton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873.

DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,
n14-1aw6mF* Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
d12-1aw6mF Executrices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
ja16-1aw6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.

RUFUS B. COWING, }
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
H. R. DEMILT, }
f13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

o17-1aw6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.

ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874.

WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.
ja23-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-1aw6mF* CATHARINE E. RENNERT, Executrix.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

TEACHERS.

GERMAN TEACHER WANTED IN A SCHOOL during part of the afternoon; must be a gentleman of high culture, accustomed to teach, and a good disciplinarian. Address GERMAN, Station F, stating from what part of Germany, experience, references, and terms.

A LADY TEACHER IS WANTED FOR THE second position in a flourishing school; a good knowledge of the English branches is necessary; of French and German desirable. Address H. A., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor ... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager ... Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

66th to 73d
PERFORMANCE.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14,
ELEVENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13,
FIRST BENEFIT
of
Miss ROSE EYTINGE and
SEVENTIETH PERFORMANCE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Characters by Misses ROSE EYTINGE, KATE CLAXTON, EMILY MESTAYER, ELIZA WEATHERBY, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, KATE HOLLAND, Messrs. C. R. THORNE, Jr., McKEE RANKIN, STUART ROBSON, H. W. MONTGOMERY, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, W. H. WILDER, and W. S. QUIGLEY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Miss ROSE EYTINGE has the honor to announce that her

FIRST BENEFIT

will take place on

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 13,

on which occasion she will appear for the SEVENTIETH TIME as the Countess AIMANDE CHANDOCE, in LED ASTRAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor.

Second week of

MISS NULLY PIERIS.

First week of the character vocalist,

MISS ELLA WESNER.

First week of

MR. E. EDDY.

Mr. Eddy will appear in the drama, The Rag-Picker. Reappearance of Miss Kitty O'Neil and Mr. John Wild. Second week of the Foy Sisters, and Foley and Wade. Harrigan and Hart in four acts. R. M. Carroll and Sons in new acts, all the mammoth troupe in a new olio. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

624 OLYMPIC. 624

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.

Crowded houses.
Last three nights of
Holman Opera Troupe.
La Sonnambula.
Sallie Holman
as
Arline.

TERRIFIC NOVELTY ACTS. Marvelous Specialty Stars in their Last Nights of the Astounding Combination on MONDAY, Volcanic eruption of the amazing and incredible of Star Artists. Last Nights of the Monster Olio of Eccentric and Character Artists, Vocalists and Comedians.

A Volcanic Eruption
of 150 Novelty Comets. New artists, new scenes, new music. Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday family matinée. Admission, 30 cents; orchestra and balcony, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

STEINWAY HALL. RICHINGS.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 13,
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD'S.
THIRD GRAND COSTUME CONCERT.
TWENTY-THREE ARTISTS.

Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats to matinée, if secured in advance.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.
Lecture on
"Light and Color"
By Henry A. Mott, Jr., E. M. Ph. B.
Mr. Mott will be introduced by Prof. Chandler.
Admission, $1.

Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8. Tickets for sale at Gurley's book store, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway.

THE "WALLACE HOPS," (ELEVENTH.)—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and ending at 12 P. M.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURE FOR THE people, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb 14.

The lecture will be delivered by Prof. CHARLES F. HARTT, of Cornell University, on "EVOLUTION IN ORNAMENT."

Tickets can be procured gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the bookstores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray street.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS

AND

OIL PAINTINGS.

Comprising the stock of a dealer retiring from business, to be positively sold without limit or reserve, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 12, and 13, at 12 o'clock each day, at the Art Gallery of EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty st.

AMONG THE WATER-COLORS WILL BE FOUND CHOICE SPECIMENS OF

Kate Gray,	William Craig,	Le Bas,
J. T. Dibden,	John Faulkner,	Frantz,
J. F. Kensett,	S. Widgerey,	T. C. Farrah,
C. Shuselle,	P. T. Rossiter,	H. Bispham.

OIL PAINTINGS.

Kuwasseg, Fils,	C. Chapin,	Otto Gornmers,
J. F. Kensett,	V. De Vos,	W. Blaskmon,
Van Wingartd,	C. Laren,	Lon Fant De Metz,
G. T. Callow.		

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 1,000 packages Malaga Raisins, layers and loose.

At 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo L. L. Squires. Can be seen at Pier No. 9, East River. 250 cases Valencia Oranges.

FIFTY SHARES OF THE BUTCHERS' & Drovers' Bank stock will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT, NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., has formed classes for ladies wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the International Academy for travel and study in Europe.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.

FRIDAY, 20th, RETURN OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The sale of season (eighteen nights) tickets will commence THIS (Friday,) at the Academy of Music box-office, at 9 A. M.

The public are respectfully informed that the Strakosch Grand Italian Opera Company, which has met with the most unprecedented success in the Western cities and Boston, will return to New-York and give eighteen (18) grand opera nights and six (6) matinées, commencing

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock.

On this occasion Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON will make her farewell appearances in America, prior to her return to London, where she is engaged to appear at her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. In the course of the season Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear as ELSA in Richard Wagner's LOHENGRIN.

GRAND OPENING, FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 8 P. M.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as LUCIA.
Mons. VICTOR CAPOUL, M. MAUREL, SCOLARA, &c.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor ... Signor E. MUZIO

Sale of season (eighteen nights) tickets commences this morning at 9 A. M., at box-office of Academy, and on Monday next seats can be secured for either of the first six (6) representations at Academy of Music.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

Corner 23d st. and 8th av.

PRICES: Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 30c.

A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

EVERY NIGHT AND AT THE MATINEE

An entirely new entertainment, selected with the view of satisfying the growing taste for bright, crisp, amusing, and kaleidoscopic performances, and at the same time irreproachable in character. The new entertainment will be in all respects what its name implies,

A
ROUND
OF
PLEASURE.

Mr. G. L. FOX in two new parts,
JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA.
HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL!

The specialty features of the new order of entertainment

Will embrace acts by the great artists:

THE MARTENS FAMILY,	WILSON BROTHERS
KING SARBRO,	RIGL SISTERS,
J. MORRIS,	R. STANWOOD,

J. W. McANDREWS, &c., &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY.

The Second Grand Concert on next SUNDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., will be the eventful occasion of

WIENIAWSKI'S FAREWELL

to this country. GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND and the entire GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY appear. SALE OF SEATS begins TO-DAY at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

SIXTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
23D TO 29TH NIGHT!
Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.

ALFRED EVELYN ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

ELABORATE REVIVALS
and
NOVELTIES

are, for the present, unavoidably postponed in consequence of the

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND

for seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy.

The box-book will therefore be open

THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES.

THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Preceded by MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.

Last VOKES MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30,

THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, an entirely new American drama, in three acts, by George Fawcett Rowe, entitled

LEATHER-STOCKING,

founded on Fenimore Cooper's celebrated romance,

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. AMY STONE.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The accomplished Artiste, Miss AMY STONE, in her new drama of CIGARETTE.	Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD and entire Company, in LEAST SIN; or, the ELOPEMENT.

GRACE MARCO, LECLAIRE BROTHERS, FOSTER SISTERS, LA BELLA EMMA, YOUNG ODIN, W. E. ROLLAND, WATSON BROTHERS, &c. Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, with above.

THE COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Paris by Night. | PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, With Gaslight and Starlight Effects, EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 1 TO 5, EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TO 10, with the varied attraction of the Polytechnic Promenade and the entertainments of the Lecturium. Admision to the whole $1, and no extras. | Paris by Night.

COLOSSEUM CARD.

THE PICTORIAL ILLUSION
of
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
Will be opened to the public on
SUNDAY EVENINGS, FROM 5 O'CLOCK TO 10 O'CLOCK.

Entire net proceeds to be distributed among the organized charities for the benefit of the

POOR OF NEW-YORK.

All Saints' Chimes on the Bells,
AND A GRAND SACRED CONCERT
in the promenade.
NO OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Tickets must be secured beforehand of the music stores, and at the office.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE PILGRIM, BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST. —THIS (Friday) EVENING, Benefit of John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Every evening at 8; Saturday at 2:30, a special children's exhibition; children choruses, clock duet, &c. Admission to matinée, children under twelve, only 10 cents; adults, 25 cents to any part of the house. Bring all the little ones.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR MARBLE WORK FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 12, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 23d day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of marble work at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

17,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

4,000 (more or less) half Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

20,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

3,000 feet, superficial, (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from four to twelve inches, all one inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the white tiles of best quality, white veined Italian, or white veined American marble equal thereto; the black tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian or Glenn's Falls marble.

The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Desks, Seats, and other furniture required for the new school building on Lexington av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals will be received for the steam-heating apparatus, for said school building.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JAMES W. FARR,
J. CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1874. }

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of March, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels STATE OATS.
250 tons TIMOTHY HAY.
65 tons HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
5 tons SHORTS.
7 tons MIDDLINGS.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts, and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery,
A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TWO DREDGING MACHINES.

Sealed proposals for building two (2) steam dredges will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 26, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*.

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TWO DREDGING-MACHINES.

Sealed proposals for building two (2) steam dredges will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 23, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 12.

SENATE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill which requires the timber lands in the mining districts of the United States to be surveyed in tracts of 160 acres each, and allows any person engaged in the business of mining to make entry of the stumpage upon any one such tract and remove all the timber, except one tree to the acre, within three years, paying therefor at the rate of $2 50 per acre. The Secretary of the Interior is also required to make surveys of the timber lands suitable for agricultural purposes, and any homestead or pre-emption settler may enter not exceeding forty acres of said timber lands at the rate of $2 50 per acre.

THE CURRENCY.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Merrimon to insert seventy-five in place of twenty-five millions.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, spoke of the patriotic action of New-England during the war in sending both capital and men to aid the Government, and said it would be an act of injustice for the West now to take from his section that capital which she had earned.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, favored the passage of the bill as reported by the committee.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, said he did not object to the spirit of the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina, but thought its form might be improved. There was a spirit of equity against withdrawing the whole $75,000,000 from that section. He favored the withdrawal of $25,000,000 from New-England, and $50,000,000 from other sections.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said, in offering his amendment, he was not moved by hostility toward the Eastern States. He rejoiced at the advantages enjoyed by that section, but he wanted them extended over the whole country. If Congress would allow an increase in the volume of currency he would yield the point he was now contending for, but not otherwise. The demand from the West would be slow, and from the South even slower, so that several years would be required to withdraw the whole. In 1850 the per capita circulation in his State was $5 26. Now it is $1 70, and the same might be said of other Southern States. The Southern States were now recovering from the effects of a devastating war, and needed to be helped by the Federal Government. He would like to see the volume of the currency increased $100,000,000, if possible. For the purpose of testing the question he would withdraw his amendment, and move as a substitute for the bill as reported by the committee to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert the following:

"That $16,000,000 in notes for circulation shall be issued to national banking associations now organized, or which may be hereafter organized, in addition to the present circulation, under the same rules, regulations, and limitations as are now prescribed by law."

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to Senators not to endanger this bill, which was intended as one for local relief, by tacking on to it the great question of inflation. Let that question be met fair and square, and decided. It was one of great importance, and would determine the prosperity, happiness, and glory of our country. He was opposed to any increase in the currency, and the question of inflation or not could be determined once and for all as soon as the Naval Appropriation bill is disposed of. But now he hoped this bill would pass as it came from the committee, so that relief might be afforded to those sections needing it.

Mr. WRIGHT said he was opposed to the substitute of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Merrimon,) as it allowed banks already organized to take up the increase, and it would not, therefore, relieve the South and West. He (Mr. Wright) moved an amendment to the bill as reported by the committee, to strike out the words "twenty-five" and insert "fifty," so that the amount of circulation to be withdrawn and reissued should be fifty instead of twenty-five millions; and upon that question he asked the yeas and nays. He said if there was to be an increase in the currency he would prefer to see that increase in greenbacks and not in national bank notes.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said if a majority of the Senators on this floor wanted contraction let there be a vote. Those who favored expansion would acquiesce in the result, and there the fight would end. But if, on the other hand, a majority wanted an increase, let them have it. He wanted no deception in this matter, and hoped the friends of more currency would stand by this proposition for a moderate increase; it would be an entering wedge.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, agreed with the Senator from Illinois, (Logan,) and hoped the friends of a moderate increase would stand by this substitute and settle the question as to whether or not we are to have more currency. He was in favor of the Government issuing the whole amount of the currency, but would not stand upon that matter now, when the country wanted more money. He was opposed to taking a single dollar from New-England. Let them have their money, but give more to the West and South. The panic had not ended; its blaze may have been extinguished, but it still smoldered and was ready to break out again. He was not to be frightened from his position by threats. That substitute would kill the bill, and he hoped the friends of increase would stand firm and make this a test question.

Pending the discussion, on motion of Mr. CONOVER, the Senate at 4 o'clock proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after a short time, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the executive documents submitted by the Speaker, after the reading of the journal, was the response of the Secretary of the Treasury to the call for information in regard to the amounts paid for compromises of suits growing out of frauds on the New-York and Boston Custom-houses. The document, which is very voluminous, was ordered to be printed.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The House then, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox, of New-York, in the chair,) on the Fortification bill. The items of $20,000 each for Forts Foote and Washington, on the Potomac River, were, on motion of Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, struck out. The items for Forts Moultrie, Sumter, and Pulaski were retained, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, against it. The appropriation for Fort McHenry, proposed by Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, and Fort Jefferson, Florida, proposed by Mr. Walls, of Florida, were refused. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House and it was passed.

STAMP DUTY AND THE DUTY ON MATCHES.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair) on the bill to repeal the stamp duty or tax on matches.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said that he proposed to discuss the pending bill and the other bill on the calendar—the one to repeal check stamps—together, and that, as their discussion involved that of the condition of the Treasury, he should be obliged to present to the House the actual condition of the Treasury to-day. He should indulge in figures, not of rhetoric, but in official figures. The tax on matches had yielded to the Treasury last year, $2,500,000, and that on bank checks, $1,600,000. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimated that the repeal of the tax on bank checks would require a refund of nearly half a million to those now holding the stamps unused, and at least a like sum to those holding unused stamps on friction matches, so that the question of the repeal involved the depletion of the Treasury to the amount of $5,100,000. If the Treasury was in such a condition as to justify that relief to the industry of the manufacture of matches and the abolition of stamps on bank checks, it was exceedingly desirable that this should be done; it was therefore the duty of the Committee on Ways and Means, which was unanimous in the report that these bills should not pass, to present to the House the condition of the Treasury, so that the House could judge whether that repeal could be effected with safety. The Secretary of the Treasury had reported that he had on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year over one hundred and thirty-one millions. There was then due on call against the United States, and liable at any moment to be drawn, first, a special deposit of legal-tender notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit, $31,730,000, and coin deposited for coin certificates, $39,460,000. The total available funds belonging to the Government with which to meet its current expenses on the 1st of last July were, therefore, only $60,002,028 and 50-100. That consisted of $48,047,403 68-100 in coin, and $11,954,625 82 100 in currency. This was the cash on hand on the 1st of July, 1873, the commencement of the fiscal year, and available for any purpose of the Government. The receipts from the 1st of July, 1873, to the 1st of February, 1874, estimating the last five days of January, were $165,677,972 99-100. The estimated receipts for the remaining five months of the year were $116,100,000; making the total available income or sources of the Government on which to draw during the current fiscal year, $281,777,972 99-100. The following sums had been expended during the fiscal year: On account of the sinking fund, $12,936,450; on account of appropriations from July 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874, $177,174,585 59. The liabilities of the Government on account of unexpended balances of appropriations are $138,381,557 37; the interest on the public debt is $41,286,661 48; accrued interest due and unpaid is $6,987,477 09. The estimated expenditures on account of sundry indefinite and permanent appropriations is $6,825,000, making, with some additional figures, which were not clearly understood by the reporter, a total of expenditures, including all of the outstanding appropriations for which the Government is to-day liable, $393,846,650 74, against available resources of $341,780,201 49; so that, if the Government should be called upon during the year for all the appropriations made by Congress, there would be at the end of the year a deficit of $52,066,449 25. But this did not present the condition of the Treasury fairly—only its actual condition on paper. Of the appropriations that had been made, and that were still unpaid, and for which the Treasury was liable, there were many which there was no probability the Treasury would be called upon to respond to. Many of the items came under the head of permanent appropriations, which, although made over two years since, had not been covered into the Treasury. For instance, there was an item of $2,500,000 for the pay of the army in 1872. There might be here and there an unpaid claim under that head, but substantially the pay of the army for 1871 was concluded. There was also an item of over twelve millions for the pay of two and three years' volunteers in 1871, and another item of a million and a half for bounty for that year, and another item of nearly nine and a half millions for pensions for 1871, and there was but little probability that the Treasury would be called upon for any considerable proportion of these sums. A careful revision of all those outstanding appropriations for past years showed the aggregate amount of these sums to be $72,369,034 39. Taking this sum into consideration, and assuming that the Treasury would not be called upon for it, there would then be in the Treasury, at the close of the current fiscal year the sum of $20,302,385 14. This sum excluded the sinking fund. That is, the Government would meet every actual liability and every estimated liability which he has referred to, and would also provide for the sinking fund, and there would still be on hand over $20,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year. The Treasury had had $60,000,000 at the beginning of the year, and, therefore, it was necessary, in order to restore the Treasury to as good a condition as it had been in at the beginning of the year, to provide for $39,697,614 86. But that condition of the Treasury was not entirely the fact, for against that twenty odd millions were to be drawn all the deficiencies that had arisen during the year. There had been as yet no Deficiency bill reported by the Committee of Appropriations, except the Navy Deficiency bill, which was a specialty, and which had gone to the account he had given. But the ordinary deficiencies were sometimes quite large. So far as they would arise this year, they would diminish that item of twenty odd millions. He understood there would be a million of deficiency in the Indian Bureau, and he had estimated the miscellaneous deficiencies at two millions. He had never known the deficiency bills at any session to amount to less than $3,000,000, and he had known them to go up as high as thirteen millions. He had left out of his estimate of deficiencies the claims made by the District of Columbia for expenditures made in the District, and varying somewhat from three to five millions of dollars. By the act of Jan. 8, 1873, Congress had prohibited the Board of Public Works from incurring or contracting further liabilities on behalf of the United States in the improvement of streets, avenues, and reservations, and from entering into any contract touching such improvements on behalf of the United States, except in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress. In the face of that prohibition, however, Congress was confronted with a claim that had accrued since the passage of that act of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. He did not care to discuss the propriety or legality of that claim, or how the money had been expended, but he would only say that after the enactment of that statute the Treasury Department could not have contemplated any expenditure by the Board of Public Works for which the Treasury would be liable. If, however, this sum should be paid out, it would add to the deficiencies, say $4,000,000, which would require $7,600,000 to be deducted from the twenty odd million dollars. There were a variety of claims, which would, also, come in to swell the difficulties. The claims from the Mixed Commission would be over $1,000,000. [Mr. Hale, of New-York—$2,000,000.] That would raise the deficiency up to $9,600,000, which would leave but $10,000,000 odd of cash on hand in the Treasury at the end of the year. Although the Treasury had started at the beginning of the year with $60,000,000, it was very evident that it was not safe for the Treasury of the United States to be reduced so low as $11,000,000 to meet such demands as might be made upon it, and to meet such sudden emergencies as might arise in the absence of Congress. No man would take upon himself to discharge the duties of the Treasury Department if he were exposed to the liability of seeing the balance reduced to that amount, with the monthly expenses of the Government very much more than that sum, unless he was provided by Congress with some means on which he could fall back.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, asked Mr. Dawes whether, in his statement of the resources of the Treasury, he had included any part of the forty-four millions of retired notes, improperly called a reserve fund, some of which had been reissued.

Mr. DAWES replied that the forty-four million reserve, and the use made of it by the Secretary of the Treasury, had not entered into his calculations. He was showing what had become of the sixty millions on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, forty millions of which was in coin. The Secretary of the Treasury, finding his balance running low, had, instead of paying out that coin, paid out part of that forty-four millions, and had kept that coin in the Treasury to answer for the portion of the forty-four millions he had paid out. But when he had run down so low that he dare not retain the coin to answer for every dollar of the forty-four millions he had paid out, he increased the indebtedness of the Government, as appeared in the monthly statement, to the amount of eleven millions, which, however, he had subsequently been able to reduce to nine millions. The debt would have been increased to the extent of all of the forty-four millions reserve had it not been for the fact that the Secretary instead of paying out coin had retained the coin and paid out paper. He (Mr. Dawes) did not mean to say that, starting from the first of July, the debt had been increased nine millions, but that from the time the Secretary ceased reducing the public debt up to that time the increase was some nine millions. Taking the aggregate from the first of July there had been more of a decrease than of an increase of the public debt; but what the amount was he had not now in his mind. The whole value of his statement depended upon two things—the reliability of the estimates of receipts for the next five months and of the expenditures; and, therefore, he desired to call the attention of the House to the reliability of both those statements. The receipts of the first seven months of the fiscal year, 1872-3, compared with the corresponding months of 1873-4, were as follows:

For 1872-3—Customs....$111,000,000 odd
Internal revenue.... 67,000,000 odd
Total....$178,342,786
For 1873-4—Customs....$93,000,000 odd
Internal revenue.... 57,000,000 odd
Total....$150,527,084

—showing a falling off in the receipts of the present year from those of last year of $28,315,702.

The comparison of receipts for the last five months of the last fiscal year with the estimated receipts for the coming five months of this fiscal year, were as follows:

1872-3—Receipts of last five months..$127,000,000 odd
1873-4—Estimated receipts for the next five months.......... 116,000,000 odd

—making a falling off in that period of $11,516,275.

Mr. GARFIELD asked Mr. Dawes whether he took into account the fact that the reaction from the late panic had shown a leaning upward above the usual level.

Mr. DAWES replied he had been going to say that there were doubtless a great many qualifications which were to enter into the estimate. All these qualifications must be taken into account by every member who would sit down and look into the matter. Now, it was fair and due to the administration of the Treasury Department to inquire why it was that, beginning this year with sixty odd millions of cash on hand, and it was to be closed with hardly ten millions on hand, and with an increase of the public debt, while last year forty odd millions of the public debt had been paid in addition to providing for the sinking fund. Congress, on the 1st May, 1872, had passed a law abolishing the duty on tea and coffee, and the Treasury by that law had lost during the eleven months of the last fiscal year, on tea $15,959,778, and on coffee $9,059,685, making a total loss on these two articles of $25,019,463. On the 6th of June, 1872, Congress had reduced the duty on various articles, and had put various other articles on the free list, by which the Treasury had lost in the same time $19,000,000, and making a total reduction in the revenue of $44,367,313.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, asked Mr. Dawes whether it was not a fact that the importation of goods had been larger before the reduction of the duties, under the law of the 6th of June, 1872, than it had been subsequently.

Mr. DAWES replied that he was unable to answer the question at this moment.

Mr. KELLOGG—I call attention to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that goods were imported to a larger amount when the duties were 10 per cent. higher than they were when the duties were reduced.

Mr. DAWES—The committee will see for itself whether this statement which I have made is of any value. Nobody, of course, can with mathematical certainty tell the House what will be the receipts for the next five months of this year. Nobody can tell with mathematical certainty how much of this $72,000,000 will be drawn out of the Treasury before the close of the year. If there be any value in this statement I ask the attention of the House a moment to this question, whether it be possible for us, in the discharge of our duty, to leave the Treasury in this condition. If the House agrees with me that the Treasury is liable at any moment to go to protest unless it can have a margin more to be relied upon than this less than $10,000,000, then every gentleman will see that we do not discharge our duty unless we, as a law-making power, pass some measure by which to increase that margin. Of course, there are but three ways to do that thing. It may be done by increased taxation, by a loan, or by the cutting down of the expenditures. Unless one or the other of these three measures be resorted to, and resorted to in earnest, we who have the credit of the Treasury of the United States in our keeping, holding only the Secretary of the Treasury and the Administration to a faithful discharge of the laws which we make, shall have failed in the discharge of our duty. I need not say to this committee that it is our duty to resort to that one of these three measures which we know will be most productive of good to the country and to the Treasury, and will reflect the greatest credit upon us who have that management committed to our charge. Shall it be by increasing taxation? There never has been an instance in the history of this Government when in time of peace new taxes have been imposed for the purpose of carrying on its current expenses. If to-day we resort to this measure of taxation, it will be the first time in the history of the Government when we have imposed taxes on the industries of the country for the purpose of meeting our current expenses. We are emerging by degrees from a system of taxation imposed under overwhelming necessities involving the life of the nation, which the people bore patiently and manfully and bravely because of the necessities. When the danger passed away the burdens began to be irksome on the people, and from time to time we have met their complaints by relieving them, as fast as the necessity of the Government would permit, from those burdens. I make free to say, and to take my share of the responsibility, that in the last Congress we went too far in relieving them more rapidly than the events which have since transpired justified. It is due to the late Secretary of the Treasury to say—and I cheerfully give him the benefit of the statement—that in the last moments of a conference committee on a bill on which there were four or five millions more of reduction to be made, he appealed to the committee and urged it to strike out four or five millions of that reduction, saying that the contingencies of the future were so great and so uncertain, that no man could safely occupy the place he occupied and administer the finances of the Government if we cut down the receipts of the Treasury to the extent which we proposed, listening to him in the very last moments of signing the report. There were struck out from that report these very measures which are now pending, the repeal of the taxes on matches and check stamps; but I cannot, for myself, make up my mind that the people of this country will take on their shoulders any new burdens. At this time I feel that nothing would be such a disappointment to the whole industrial interests of the country as the increase of the burdens of taxation just as these industries are lifting themselves up out of a depression unparalleled for its suddenness and severity. I think we must make up our minds to abandon the idea of increased taxation. I wish to do this, notwithstanding I know that when we took off the $25,000,000 of tax on tea and coffee, that act did not reduce the price for the consumers of either articles one half penny, the whole of it being divided between the producer at one end, and the wholesale dealer at the other. But if we put on a tax to-day, it is necessarily putting so much on the consumer, and, therefore, I am not in favor of the imposition even of this tax, although I was opposed to its repeal at the time it was repealed, unless I should find some other way out of the position in which the Treasury is at present. Shall we resort to a loan in time of peace, of substantial prosperity, with no sudden demand on the Treasury? Have we no other way of meeting our current expenses but by borrowing money? Shall we say to the nations of the earth which are holding our securities, and are invited by a standing law of the land to take our bonds at five per cent., that such is the condition of our Treasury that we can only pay the interest on these bonds and meet our current expenses by borrowing? I can think of nothing so fatal to the credit of the nation, not only abroad but at home, as the public announcement here that we have no other way to meet the current and ordinary expenses of the Government but by borrowing from day to day—that is, meeting our bills by making more.

Mr. MAYNARD asked Mr. Dawes if he did not recollect that in Mr. Buchanan's Administration a loan had to be resorted to to meet the current expenses of the Government.

Mr. DAWES replied that never but once or twice in the history of the Government had it ever found itself compelled in time of peace to borrow money to carry on its expenses. That condition of things had arisen in Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and the Government had then been compelled to borrow $20,000,000 on bonds having sixteen years to run, and the Government shared the fate of every man or nation that borrows money to meet their current expenses, and had been compelled to pay these bonds when it was least prepared to do it. His Democratic friends would bear with him if he said that was one of the evidences of the decay of the party which had administered the Government substantially for fifty years. It showed that that party was then becoming effete and was dying of the dry rot. That Administration had come into power with $19,500,000 cash in the Treasury, and had gone out with a debt of sixty odd millions, having had no demand upon it but its current expenses. Since that time, with the exception of the interregnum of Andrew Johnson, the affairs of the Government has been in the hands of the Republican Party. But the other side was now watching them, discussing the question whether, fifteen years afterward, the Republican Party should fall into the same error and meet the same fate. He assumed, therefore, that the House would agree with him that there must be some other way out of the dilemma than either imposing new taxes or borrowing money in the market. What should that new way be?

Mr. DAWES then went on to refer to the expenditures for the last six years as follows: In 1869, $332,000,000; in 1870, $309,000,000; in 1871, $292,000,000, in 1872, $277,000,000; in 1873, $290,000,000; and in the present fiscal year of 1873-4, $319,652,644. In 1870 the expenditures had been reduced to $309,000,000, while $100,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. In 1871 the expenditures had been reduced to $292,000,000, and $94,000,000 of the public debt had been paid.

In 1872 the expenditures had been reduced to $277,000,000, and $99,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. In 1873 the expenditures had run up to $290,000,000, and only $43,000,000 of the public debt had been paid. This year the expenditures would be $319,000,000, without paying one dollar of the public debt.

Mr. GARFIELD asked Mr. Dawes whether he did not include in the expenditures of the present year the $30,000,000 of the sinking fund, which was not included in the aggregate of the other years.

Mr. DAWES replied that if he had made any mistake on that head he had been misled by the Treasury Department, and he went on to contrast some of the items of the present year's expenditures with similar items for last year, as, for instance, appropriations for public works, this year, twenty millions odd; last year, fourteen millions odd; naval establishments, this year, twenty-two millions; last year, eighteen millions; military establishment, this year, thirty-six millions; last year, thirty millions. He compared the expenses for collecting the Customs from 1866 to 1873, giving the following figures: 1866, $4,300,000; 1867, $4,590,000; 1868, $6,614,000; 1869, $6,256,000; 1870, $6,448,000; 1871, $6,452,000; 1872, $6,174,000, and 1873, $8,247,000. He then went on to refer to the extravagance of retaining ports of entry in places where the receipts did not begin to pay expenses, and in that connection he had read a letter from an Ex-Appraiser at one of those ports, saying that when he received his appointment with a salary of $3,000 a year, he had written to his Senator stating that the office was a sinecure, and had afterward told the same thing to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that about a year ago he had informed his other Senator that the law should be repealed and the office abolished. The letter went on to say that an office-holder who expresses such sentiments about his own position is decidedly unpopular in the Republican Party, and that in March last he had been removed, for what cause he had not been informed, but he presumed it was on the ground of insanity. [Loud laughter.] There could have been no charge of negligence or incompetency against him, for no officer had ever been more faithful or diligent in drawing his salary, and there had been absolutely nothing else for him to do. [Continued laughter.]

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, asked Mr. Dawes to give the name of the writer, or at least to state the port of entry to which the letter referred.

Mr. DAWES declined to do either, but sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read a list of ports which come under the category. These included Alaska, Albemarle, Alexandria, Norfolk, Apalachicola, Barnstable, Gloucester, Nantucket, Beaufort, Belfast, Bristol, Warren, Castine, Eastern District of Maryland, Edgartown, Fernandina, Georgetown, D. C., Great and Little Egg Harbors, Kennebec, Machias, Marblehead, Michigan, Newark, Newport, Perth Amboy, Puget Sound, Saco, Sag Harbor, Sandusky, Saint Augustine, Saint Johns, Saint Marks, Stonington, Teche, Wiscasset, Yorktown, Ogeen, Ill., Evansville, Galena, Omaha, Parkersburg, Wheeling, and Saint Joseph.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked his colleague to state that he had introduced a bill early in this session to abolish Marblehead in his (Butler's) district as a port of entry.

Mr. DAWES said that he was much obliged to his colleague for giving him that opportunity to make an explanation. His colleague had brought him a number of bills the other day which he he wished him to introduce, as he was going out of the House himself, and among those bills was the one to abolish Marblehead as a port of entry. He was afraid that for that he would have his colleague's constituents rushing upon him "pell-mell." [Roars of laughter, in which Mr. Butler joined.] Mr. Dawes then went on to specify expenditures in the way of public buildings, alluding more particularly to the new Post Offices at New-York, which will have cost seven and a half millions at the end of this year; Boston, which would cost $3,268,500; St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. He gave the aggregate of expenditures on public buildings since 1865 at $103,294,501. He also discussed in the same connection the extravagance of maintaining so many unnecessary yards and arsenals.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, corrected some of Mr. Dawes' figures, particularly in reference to the sinking fund, and he said that when he would report the Legislative Appropriation bill, as he expected to do in a few days, he would submit some detailed statements concerning the expenditures and appropriations which would correct the statements of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The committee then rose at 5:30 o'clock, Mr. Dawes having occupied nearly three hours in his speech, and the House took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

In the evening session several amendments were made to the bill, codifying the statutes, and Mr. Poland gave notice that in the session of Wednesday evening next, he would present amendments to the statutes in regard to Customs.

RESULT OF THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

DR. DE KOVEN ELECTED.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—In the evening an hour was consumed in debate, and balloting commenced at 9 o'clock. The first ballot resulted as follows: De Koven, 33; Hoffman, 34; Keen, 1. Two further ballots were had, with the same result. It is supposed that the vote for Keen is cast by De Koven.

On the fourth ballot De Koven had 35 votes and Hoffman 34, and the former was declared nominated.

THE INDIANS.

CONFIRMATION OF THE MURDER OF LIEUT. ROBINSON AND CLERK APPLETON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Gen. Sheridan has telegraphed to Gen. Sherman, confirming the killing of Lieut. Robinson and a private by the Indians, and the dispatch of companies of cavalry from Forts Laramie and Fetterman in pursuit.

KILLING OF FRANK D. APPLETON.

The following telegrams were received to-day:

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Feb. 9, via FORT LARAMIE.
Hon. E. Smith, Washington, D. C.:

Frank D. Appleton, clerk, was killed this morning by a Minneconyou Indian. Will write particulars by mail.

J. J. SAVILLE,
United States Indian Agent.

MILITARY PROTECTION ASKED AT WHITESTONE AGENCY.

WHITESTONE AGENCY, Feb. 9, 1874. } Via FORT LARAMIE. }
Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington:

In view of the late outrages I am compelled to ask that military protection be furnished me.

E. A. HOWARD,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner replied to the telegram that every protection would be afforded. Application has been made to the War Department for this purpose.

FROM GEN. CROOK.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, } PRESCOTT, Arizona, Feb. 10, 1874. }
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington:

I have just visited the Indians on Verde Reservation. I found their sanitary condition good. They seem in good spirits, contented, and said they were anxious to go to work. They should have a ditch for irrigating purposes without delay, as it will be disastrous to their future well-being if they are permitted to pass another year in idleness.

(Signed) GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier General.

ATTACK ON A WOOD PARTY—ARMS FROM THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FOR THE SAVAGES.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.—A report has just been received from Fort Fetterman to the effect that Indians attacked a wood party near there this morning, and that twenty-five men had been sent to their relief. There are no further particulars.

Gen. Smith, at Fort Laramie, telegraphs: "Have just received information that arms and ammunition are en route to the agency for the use of the hostile Sioux, furnished by the Interior Department. Have ordered Capt. Eagan out to intercept the train and bring the arms and ammunition to this post."

It is estimated that there are about 8,000 of the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes who could be in the field on call, if the whole of them are on the war-path, which the nature of their attacks along the line from Fort Fetterman to Republican River would indicate. To oppose them there are but three companies of cavalry and nine of infantry. Active preparations continue by the military to meet the Indians. It should be borne in mind that these troubles are, at the nearest point, over 400 miles from here.

FRESH OUTRAGES.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 12.—The beef contractor at the Red Cloud Agency arrived here to-night, having left there Tuesday morning. He brought with him the body of Acting Agent Appleton, and will accompany it to Sioux City, Iowa, where it will be interred.

A teamster named Edgar Gray was killed by Indians on the 6th inst., at Running Water, twenty miles this side of Red Cloud Agency, where he was bound with freight for the Indians.

Indians say they will kill Agent Saville if he do not leave White Clay, Spotted Tail's agency.

An Indian attempted to shoot Agent Howard, but was prevented by Black Crow, one of their chiefs.

A report from Sidney, Neb., says that five railroad section men, six miles west of there, were fired upon by Indians this morning.

Many stockmen who live here, but own large herds of cattle north of this place, have gone out to-day to bring them in.

THE STOVE MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—At the meeting of the stove manufacturers of the country here to-day, the following, submitted by the Committee on Resolutions, was adopted:

From our experience in the results of the past year's business, and fully considering the present and probable cost of the future productions, your committee beg leave to report: That while we distinctly disclaim any intention of combining for the purpose of dictating or establishing a fixed tariff of prices, we believe that a fair and uniform form price for our products, will favor the interests of all manufacturers, dealers, and consumers, and after a careful review of the situation in all its bearings, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, in view of the facts above stated, the reduction in the price of stoves, hollow-ware, and castings, should not be more than $10 per ton below the price recommended at our meeting in Pittsburg in 1873.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for space at the Centennial Exhibition for the stove-manufacturers. The time for holding Winter meetings was changed from the second Wednesday in February to the third Wednesday in January. The President then announced the following committee in relation to the Centennial Exhibition: C. Olhaber, Cincinnati; S. H. Ransom, Albany; J. L. Mott, New-York; Wm. H. Whitehead, Chicago; Giles F. Filly, St. Louis. The convention then adjourned to meet at Long Branch in June.

ELECTION OF A SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE WAITE IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The election held in Lucas County to-day for a successor to Chief Justice Waite in the Constitutional Convention, resulted in the choice of Gen. James B. Steedman, Independent Democrat, over William Baker, Regular Republican. The Democrats made no nomination, but supported Steedman, who had announced himself as candidate. Steedman's election is wholly due to the temperance excitement in the State. His notorious profligacy was a sufficient guarantee to the liquor men that he would oppose all temperance measures in the Convention, and they rallied concertedly en masse to his support, while the Republicans staid at home. His majority in this city is 525; elsewhere it is not known.

THE DEFAULTING TREASURER OF JERSEY CITY.

Mayor Havemeyer received a telegraphic dispatch on Wednesday from Lieut. Col. Corbin, commanding the United States post at Brownsville, Texas, containing the information that a person answering the description of Hamilton, Jersey City's defaulting Treasurer, was in that city. The dispatch was at once sent to Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City. It contained the further information that Hamilton was traveling under the name of Morgan, and that he had been arrested a few days previous in Corpus Christi, together with a party of guides whom he had engaged to take him through to Mexico. On leaving Corpus Christi he was followed by several parties, one of whom wrote a letter to a member of the Town Council, stating that Hamilton had paid T. F. Parker, Jr., Chief of Police of Corpus Christi, $8,000 for restoring him and his guides to liberty. It is now evident that when Parker sent the dispatch to Jersey City that Hamilton was in Corpus Christi and asking particularly for the amount of the reward, he then had Hamilton in custody. He was said to be plentifully supplied with money, and also had a number of bonds in his possession. On acquainting himself with the contents of the dispatch, Mayor O'Neill consulted with Corporation Counsel Lewis, and then telegraphed to Col. Corbin to detain Hamilton, and, if possible, prevent him crossing the Rio Grande river into Mexico. The Mayor also communicated with President Grant, requesting him to do whatever could be done under international law and the treaty with Mexico, to have Hamilton extradited in case he should succeed in getting to Mexico. It now transpires that the dispatch received Wednesday, and purporting to have come from Charleston, was bogus, and a stratagem on the part of the Police authorities to mislead Hamilton's friends, in this city as to their movements. The Police believe that Hamilton is in constant communication with his friends here, and that they keep him fully informed of their plans to capture him. Hence it was announced that Inspector Murphy had gone to Charleston in pursuit of the fugitive, when in reality he had gone to Brownsville. Yesterday morning Mayor O'Neill issued a proclamation offering a reward of $2,500 for Hamilton's arrest, having been authorized to do so by a special act of the Legislature passed Wednesday night. Strong hopes are now entertained that the fugitive will be captured.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A number of policy-shops are again open in Chatham street, and doing business as usual.

The annual ball of the Sherwood Club will take place at Arthur Hall, No. 303 West Fourteenth street, on Monday next.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the grocery store of Louis Clark, No. 48 Watts street, causing $700 damage to stock and building.

Dr. A. J. Woeykoff, of St. Petersburg, Russia, will deliver a lecture at the Liberal Club Rooms, Plimpton Building, this evening, on "The Abolition of Serfdom in Russia."

James Lennox, a notorious Fourth Ward ruffian, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for dragging John Porter into the yard of No. 55 Oliver street and robbing him of $25.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Association will be held next Monday evening, at 7:30, in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second street.

A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the two-story frame house in Sixty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue, occupied by Andrew Sullivan, caused by a defective flue. Damage, $50.

The investigation into the causes which led to the collision between the Sound steamers, Doris and Newport, on Saturday last, was concluded yesterday. The decision will be soon announced.

John Smith, who said he had no residence or occupation, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing a box of nutmegs, value $90, from Messrs. Story & Putnam, of No. 146 Pearl street.

The Book Publishers' Board of Trade, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday, regulated the introduction to the school-books and arranged the continuance of the board as a body after July, 1874.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange, yesterday, resolutions were passed recommending Hon. G. A. Dayton, Auditor of the Canal Department of the State, for continuance in office.

Jacob Phillips, jointly indicted with Morris Higgins, convicted of committing an atrocious outrage on the person of Mary O'Brien, was yesterday released on $5,000 bail, Margaret Foley, of No. 274 West street, becoming his surety.

There was an exhibition last evening at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Forty-third street and Madison avenue, of M. Bradford's illustrated Arctic views, accompanied by a descriptive lecture by the artist. The proceeds of the lecture were donated for the benefit of the church.

Alexander Reid and Alfred Brown were held in $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Court, on a charge of breaking into the stable of Alfred Conklin, on the Bowery, and stealing a number of horse-blankets. Brown admits his guilt and says he only assisted Reid in the burglary.

On application of Mr. H. C. Dennison, Judge Barrett, yesterday, granted an order in the divorce suit of E. K. Winship against his wife, Caroline E. Winship, directing the plaintiff to show cause why plaintiff should not pay defendant a counsel fee, and weekly alimony during the pending of the action.

Henry Williams, of No. 47 Park street, a printer, was held in $1,000 bail at Essex Market Court by Justice Flammer, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch from the pocket of Charles Brewer while he was standing in a Bowery auction-room. Brewer says he caught Williams' hand in his pocket.

Yesterday a gang of workmen under Mr. E. B. Shaffer, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, removed all the stands and other obstructions on the sidewalks along Chatham street and the Bowery, as far up as Fifth street. All unclaimed property was removed to the Corporation yards, at the foot of Rivington street.

In answer to the advertisement published by the Fire Commissioners, calling for proposals for building four chemical engines for service in the annexed district, but one bid was received. This was made by the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company, who propose to build the four engines complete for $11,400.

At the Police trials, yesterday, Patrolman John J. Cain, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was charged with having arrested Martha Wood, a young girl, at her residence, No. 300 West Twenty-fifth street, without any complaint being made against her. The officer showed that the girl had run away from home, and that he had arrested her on complaint of her mother. The complaint was dismissed.

Permission was granted by the Fire Commissioners yesterday to James Gordon Bennett to establish soup-houses for the poor in the following buildings under the control of the board: Fuel depots, No. 28 Beaver street, No. 5 Duane street, No. 106 East Thirteenth street, No. 304 West Thirty-third street; the house of Engine Company No. 37, in Manhattanville; repair shop, No. 77 Canal street, and at No. 132 Amity street.

Judge Noah Davis is at present engaged in the very laborious work of examining the bill of exceptions in the case of Wm. M. Tweed, which is one of the longest documents of its kind ever presented to any court. It will, when completed and joined with the other documents and forms pertaining to it, comprise about 4,000 pages of legal cap paper. The sentence in Tweed's case was the longest probably ever pronounced in any court in the world on a single indictment, and the bill of exceptions promises to take equal rank in voluminousness.

BROOKLYN.

Commissioner Cunningham has resigned his position as Treasurer of the Charities Commission.

The Brooklyn Police force, all told, numbers 523 men. The Commissioners have on file 1,800 applications for the position of patrolman.

A grand billiard entertainment was given last evening at Dean's Billiard Hall. A. Garnier, Cyrille Dion, Maurice Daly, and other celebrated players were present.

There were 173 deaths in Brooklyn for the week ending Feb. 7. The same number of deaths were reported the preceding week, and five less the corresponding week of last year.

The Long Island Club, an organization composed mainly of the Democratic leaders of Kings County, is on the verge of dismemberment. The magnificent club-house, upon which there is a mortgage for $80,000, is about to be sold.

Some sneak thieves entered the office of D. S. Quimby, in the basement of the Long Island Savings Bank, on Thursday night, and stole a quantity of clothing. A portion of the whisky taken in the Barren Island raid being stored in the same building, one of the local papers represents the robbery as an attempt by the illicit distillers to steal the confiscated property. The Police say the story is absurd.

The fact was published in THE TIMES four months ago that some old assessment rolls were missing from the Tax Office. A New-York morning paper published the fact yesterday, coupled with the statement that the missing assessment rolls covered up a defalcation of $50,000. Alderman Ropes, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and a member of the Board of Audit, pronounces the statement unqualifiedly false.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning George Taylor, colored, of Jamaica, was attacked by Augustus Kyer, colored, and severely wounded. A razor with which Kyer was armed, severed an artery in Taylor's arm. Kyer was arrested, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On Wednesday evening last a farm laborer named Flitzner, in the employ of Mr. Edward Wiggins, of Hyde Park, while on his way home from a store at Brushville, was stopped by two highwaymen, who demanded his money or his life, and while one of the men held a pistol to his head, his companion searched his clothing, obtaining, however, only five papers of tobacco, which he had just purchased.

The case of the People against Joseph Rice, one of the Trustees of School District No. 11, of Newtown, charged with receiving moneys from the School Tax Collector of the District, knowing the same to have been embezzled, was continued yesterday before Justice Sneidecker at Jamaica. Griffiths, the collector, was examined at great length, and gave some damaging testimony against the defendant. Mrs. Griffiths further testified that Rice cut the leaves from the tax-book in her house. The prosecution closed, and the defense will be heard on Tuesday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Two thousand four hundred dollars in taxes were paid into the City Treasury of Bayonne last week.

The paragraph which appeared in THE TIMES of the 10th inst., stating that a branch of the Wamsutta Mills, of New-Bedford, Mass., was to be established at Dundee, is untrue.

L. H. Sheldon, Superintendent of the State Reform School, at Jamesburg, has resigned. Mr. Sheldon has held the position since the formation of the school, seven years ago.

Weber's Germania Hall, in Hoboken, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of about $2,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The fire originated from a defective flue.

During an altercation between a couple of bootblacks in Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, one of them, named Thomas Quigley, stabbed the other, named John O'Neill, with a penknife, inflicting a slight wound in the neck. Some bystanders interfered, and put an end to the disturbance.

Fritz Kline, a workman, employed in Linnesworth's Brewery, Union Hill, while engaged in burning out one of the large tanks yesterday, set fire to his clothing, and was almost burned to death before any assistance could be rendered. Some of his fellow-workmen finally succeeded in tearing the burning clothes from his body. There is some slight hope of his recovery.

Thos. Brannon, the man who on Sunday night last, walked from his home in Jersey City through the snow to Snake Hill, and was found the next morning frozen to the bars of one of the penitentiary windows with no clothing on but an undershirt, pair of drawers, and one stocking, died yesterday at St. Francis' Hospital in consequence of that exposure and his previous illness. He was twenty-five years of age, and unmarried.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The annual election of officers of the American Institute was held at the rooms of the society in the Cooper Institute Building, yesterday, the polls opening at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and closing at 8 o'clock in the evening. Less interest than usual was manifested in the election, as was indicated by the falling off in the number of votes polled in comparison with those cast last year, and also by the absence of the active "drumming up" of voters, which formed a feature of the previous election. The total number of ballots cast was 365, of which 281 were for the regular ticket. Last year 605 votes were polled, of which 408 were for the regular ticket. The opposition ticket this year was headed by the name of Hon. William Orton, which gentleman, however, by letter to the Secretary of the Institute, previous to the election, had declined the nomination. Messrs. N. C. Ely, George Thompson, and N. B. Mountfort, acted as inspectors of election. The following is the list of the gentlemen elected to fill the offices named for the coming year:

President, Orestes Cleveland; Vice President, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Thomas Rutter, J. Groshon Herriot. Recording Secretary, Charles McK. Leoser; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel D. Tillman; Treasurer, Edward Schell; Directors, Charles F. Chandler, George Peyton, Charles H. Clayton, James L. Jackson, Hamilton E. Towle, Adam S. Cameron; Managers of the Fair, Nathan C. Ely, Chas. Wager Hull, Alexander M. Eagleson, James H. Sackett, Walter Shriver, George Whitefield, William E. Gavit, Charles F. Allen, Robert Weir, F. D. Curtis, Charles S. Arthur, James Knight, A. J. Halsey, William Rutter, Geo. Timpson.

A few facts in relation to the Institute will be of interest in this connection. The society numbers about 3,600 members in all, including those honorary, active, corresponding, and life members. Of these 2,280 are entitled to vote. The Institute was established in 1828, and has held forty-two exhibitions. The library comprises 11,000 volumes, which relate to science, agriculture, biography, and history. Members are entitled to the privilege of drawing specified volumes, but books of reference are not to be taken from the library.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Cattle quiet and weak; receipts, 3,800; sales of fair to really good shipping Steers at $4 50@$5 25; choice, $5 35@$5 65; extra, $5 75; shipments, 1,400. Live Hogs dull; receipts about 20,000, mostly very common; prices lower on common grades; prices range from $4 60@$5 10 for common to fair; $5 20@$5 50 for good to choice; $5 70 for extra; closing weak, with a large number of poor Hogs unsold; shipments, 7,000. Sheep easier; receipts, 2,400; market fairly active at $4 30@$5 50 for medium to good; shipments, 1,100.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 15½@16 reals ₱ arrobe. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 74@76 premium; short sight, 77@79 premium; on London, 117@119 premium; on Paris, 93@95 premium.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 12.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 46c. Resin quiet at $2 10 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 20 for Hard, $3 20 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—John J. Werner, David Herring, S. P. Davidge, D. Sutherland, J. H. Cottrell, S. W. M. Decker, John S. Harris and wife, Miss L. C. Decker, Miss Harris, Mrs. M. L. Rosenfield and infant, Mrs. T. Hammer and nurse, Master Rosenfield, Mrs. J. T. Christie, J. W. Stearns, Miss Christie, J. T. Christie, Miss Kate Griffin, J. H. Todd and wife, Miss May Howard, John T. Farish, C. Clausnitzer, John Wilson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Europe, from Havre.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Champin, Aime Champin, Miss Genevieve Champin, Mrs. Aline Chauffer, E. V. Welch, Maurice De Barbeyroo, Mrs. L. Vonel, Miss M. De Brest, Miss Estella Ofner, S. Eathen, Mrs. M. Monin, Auguste Maneisher, Mrs. E. V. Planchamp, Mr. and Mrs. William Zoller, Charles Klippel, Mr. and Mrs. George Schneblin, Mrs. M. Ettinger, Emile Ettinger, Miss Lisa Ettinger, Charles Ettinger, Gabriel Ettinger, Marius Ettinger, Jacques Shmitz, Miss Rosine Schmitz, Miss Elise Kuns, Mrs. Margerite Osleman, Jean B. Allermath, Mrs. Catherine Wiekisbach Chrisp Ferrano, Mrs. Therese Bloch, Miss Julie Bloch, Robert Wettil, Louis Men, Jean B. Voisin, C. A. Beet, James Coste, Francois Cuenot, Tylvain Recevaur, Arthur De Slagoult, Antonin Borzoni, Mr. Etavard, Mrs. Etavard, Rodolphe Etavard, Clodomir Etavard, Theodore Guillard, Sigismond Weil, Mr. Dufour, John Talton.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Miss Susan E. Miller, R. B. Duychinck, F. Lazane, J. B. Hamil and wife, S. Goetz, B. Greenough and son, M. Trinon, John R. Story, C. Steinhewer, S. Saladrigas and wife, G. T. Duncan, D. L. Guestier, S. Campbell.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:57 | Sun sets.... 5:32 | Moon rises...4:54
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:02 | Gov. Island..5:51 | Hell Gate...7:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

CLEARED.

Steamships Thuringa, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Havana, Philips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Gaelic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool, &c., R. G. Curtis; Georgia, Tribon, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Isaac Bell, Blakman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland.

Ship Helen Clinton, Blanchard, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.

Bark Mayflower, Lanfare, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Egrateia, (Br.,) Nairn, Anjier for orders, Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Schrs. Harry & Ned, Cattell, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Wm. A. Kelly, Mouell, Norfolk for orders, Isaac R. Staples; Advance, (Br.,) Foster, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Sloop R. M. Johnson, Gordon, New-Haven.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Mankin, Vera Cruz Jan 31, Progreso Feb. 2, and Havana 6th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Feb. 7, 20 miles S. from Jupiter, passed ship Saranac, from New-Orleans, for Havre: 9th, 4 A. M., John Kree, coal-passer, was killed by a heavy sea boarding the ship; it was blowing a hard gale at the time; brought his body to this port for burial; 11th, lat. 35 50, lon. 75 10, passed a monitor and frigate bound S.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Feb. 9, lat. 30 56, lon. 79 34, spoke schr. Carrie B. Woodbury, (of Bangor,) from Cardenas, for Philadelphia, having been dismasted the night of the 8th; lowered the life-boat to render them assistance to leave the vessel, which was declined, as the vessel was perfectly tight and would stand it out that night.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Drakeford, Santa Martha Jan. 25, Savanilla 30th, and Kingston Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Prim, Forwood & Co. Feb. 5, 80 miles N. from Morant Point, passed steam-ship Atlas, hence for Kingston; 8th, 200 miles S. from Hatteras, experienced strong S. W. winds, with high confused sea; 3 A. M., 9th, wind shifted suddenly to N., barometer falling fast; 8 A. M., fresh gales; hove to under bare poles, laboring heavily, and shipping large quantities of water; gale continued with great violence until midnight of the 10th.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Jan. 31 and Moville Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans Feb. 1, via Fortress Monroe 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Feb. 9, Leendut Speck fell overboard and was lost; it blowing a hurricane at the time, it was impossible to save him.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship New Era, (of Boston,) Sears, Savannah Jan. 31, in ballast to R. W. Cameron & Co. Will load for Melbourne.

Bark Teresa, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Wallace, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler.

Bark American Lloyds, Parks, from Buenos Ayres, arr. 10th, reports: Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras; Dec. 27, off Pernambuco, spoke ship General Butler, from Baltimore, for San Francisco; had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Bark Tordenskjold, (Norw.,) Poulsen, London 54 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Thor, (Norw.,) Carlsen, Malaga 51 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Clara, (of Searsport,) Nickels, Padang Oct. 22, with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Decker, St. Pierre, Mart., 21 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's sons.

Bark Venus, (Norw.,) Olsen, Gloucester, England, Dec. 19, in ballast to order.

Bark Johann Carl, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Havre 60 ds., in ballast to J. A. Paull. Feb. 5, lat. 37 39, lon. 72 40, passed brig Lulu, (Br.,) bound S.

Brig Elizabeth Winslow, (of Portland,) White, Cardenas 18 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Lola, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Smith, Trinidad, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co.

Brig A. J. Pettingill, (of Portland,) Hall, Zaza 18 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Feb. 2, lat. 30, lon. 79 30, spoke schr. Keokuk, from Gibara for New-York.

Brig Svalen, (Swed.,) Nordlander, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Arnold, Sturges & Co. Jan. 25, lat. 31 20, lon. 68 50, passed brig Abbie Dunn, (Br.,) bound S.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Virginia, with wood to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. [illegible], [illegible], with [illegible] to E. Lord & Co.

Schr. Morning Star, (of [illegible],) [illegible], [illegible] 18 ds., with oranges to Wm. Douglas.

Schr. Grace Bradley, (of Thomaston,) Turner, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

BELOW—Ship Blue Jacket, Crosby, Liverpool Dec. 10, via Savannah Feb. 1, in ballast to Chas. S. Green; brig Alice, (Br.,) from ——.

SAILED—Steam-ships Thuringia, for Hamburg; City of Havana, for Havana, Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, light S. E., clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamer William Lawrence, from Norfolk.

Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore.

Below, brig Aristos, from Surinam.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12.—Passed in for Baltimore brig Algo, from Londonderry, and schr. China.

GALVESTON, Feb. 12.—Arr. bark Wild Hunter, from Liverpool.

Cld. bark Minnie Carroll, for Liverpool; brig Wingaece, for Bremen; schrs. Albert W. Smith, for Providence; Annie Verian, for New-York.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 12.—News from St. Pierre, Miquelon states that the schr Laura A. Dodd, of this port, which went ashore on the 1st inst., at Langlade, Miquelon Island, is now full of water, and considered a total wreck. She left here for a herring trip to Newfoundland, in co. with the schr Wildfire. The Rattler, Mary M., Charles Shearer, Charles G. Warren, Carrie J. Doyle, Mary G. Dennis, Col. Ellsworth, and the Grace D. Hadley, of this port, and the Charles A. Ropes, of Salem, are also reported at St. Pierre loaded with herring, and ready to return.

The vessel towed into Halifax last week by the schr. Alfred Wallen was the brigantine Margaret, Capt. Baxter, from Boston, for St. John, N. F. The Alfred found her badly iced up and disabled on the 29th ult., on the Western Banks.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Steamer Juniata, from Philadelphia, for New-Orleans, arr. here to-day; she encountered a hurricane and was compelled to have to for nine hours. During the gale the cargo shifted, and a large portion was broken before it could be secured.

Steamer City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Cld. steamer Yazoo, for Philadelphia; ships Stowell Brown, for Liverpool; Martha, for Rotterdam; Bolivia, for Santander; schr. C. R. Morrison, for New-York.

Sld. from the passes, steamer City of Houston; barks Aurora and Westfold.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamer Worcester, from Boston; barkentine Sarah, from Port au Spain; schr. M. E. Femerick, from Philadelphia.

Cld. schrs. Village Belle, for Darien; Fannie K. Shaw, for Kennebunk; C. S. Grove, for Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Herman Livingston, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sld. for the United States: Turks, Rowantree, Valljo, Mary E. Riggs, Arallo, Von der Luke Rholstorff, Anna L. Taylor, and Margaretha.

Arr. out from the United States on the 12th inst., Golden Fleece and Bogard.

Also arr. out from the United States, Calcutta and Lile.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 12.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York Jan. 31, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock to-night.

MOVILLE, Feb. 12.—The Allan Line steam-ship Scandinavian, Capt. Smith, from Portland Jan. 31, for Liverpool, has arr. here.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

NO. 120 BROADWAY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1873.

Net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1873		$18,405,953 16
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$8,541,694 91	
Interest and rents	1,258,485 64	
Gain on investments and balance of profit and loss account	38,761 46—	9,838,942 01
		$28,244,895 17
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death and matured endowments	$2,166,936 72	
Dividends, surrender values and annuities	2,969,570 22	
Dividends on capital	8,050 00	
Reinsurance and commuted commissions	181,917 13	
Commissions	534,112 16	
Expenses and taxes	799,449 78—	6,600,058 01
Net cash assets Dec. 31, 1873		$21,644,837 16
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$14,337,062 50	
Real estate	2,902,916 96	
Stocks created by the laws of the United States and the State of New-York	1,305,599 51	
Stocks of other States	39,681 02	
Cash on hand, in bank, or in other depositories on interest	1,679,658 82	
Loans secured by collaterals	379,918 35—	$21,644,837 16
Interest and rents due and accrued	188,720 77	
Premiums due and in transit (less cost of collection)	164,836 00	
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums for the year (less cost of collection)	679,666 00	
Due from agents	131,060 25	
Furniture, fixtures, &c.	69,298 67—	1,233,581 69
Total assets Dec. 31, 1873		$22,878,418 85
New business in 1873, 13,403 policies, assuring		53,452,578 00

We hereby certify that we have examined the above account, and have found the same correct.

W. P. HALSTED, } Auditors.
THEODORE WESTON, }

Total liabilities, including reserve for re-insurance of existing policies	$20,008,435 98
Capital stock	100,000 00
Surplus over legal reserve	2,769,982 87

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the legal standard of the State of New-York.

G. W. PHILLIPS, } Actuaries.
J. G. VAN CISE, }

President,
WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER.
Vice Presidents,
HENRY B. HYDE. JAMES W. ALEXANDER.
Secretaries,
SAMUEL BORROWE. WILLIAM ALEXANDER.
Physicians,
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. ALFRED LAMBERT, M. D.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William C. Alexander.	George G. Kellogg.
George T. Adee.	William G. Lambert.
Henry M. Alexander.	Edward W. Lambert, M. D.
John Auchincloss.	Daniel D. Lord.
James W. Alexander.	[illegible]
Benj. E. Bates.	Henry G. Marquand.
James M. Beebe.	[illegible]
Thomas A. Biddle.	George D. Morgan.
Robert Bliss.	[illegible]
William T. Blodgett.	[illegible]
Wayman Crow.	[illegible]
Thos. A. Cummins.	[illegible]
Theodore Cuyler.	[illegible]
Henry Day.	[illegible]
John J. Donaldson.	[illegible]
Cyrus W. Field.	[illegible]
Simeon Fitch.	[illegible]
Dudley S. Gregory.	[illegible]
Ashbel Green.	John Sloane.
Parker Handy.	[illegible]
James M. Halsted.	[illegible]
E. J. Hawley.	Benjamin Williamson.
Samuel Holmes.	[illegible]
Henry A. Hurlbut.	Henry Young.
Henry B. Hyde.	Thomas S. Young.
Robert L. Kennedy.	

GORHAM

SOLID SILVER

AND

Electro-Plated Ware.

THE GORHAM COMPANY are pre-eminently the great silver manufacturers of this country, and it is not too much to say, of the world.—N. Y. Times.

SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,

Bond st., near Broadway.

VALENTINES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

A. J. FISHER,

No. 98 Nassau st.

FINEST STOCK

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT on sale AT ABOUT HALF the usual price.

Ladies making selections can have them directed and mailed from our counter.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.